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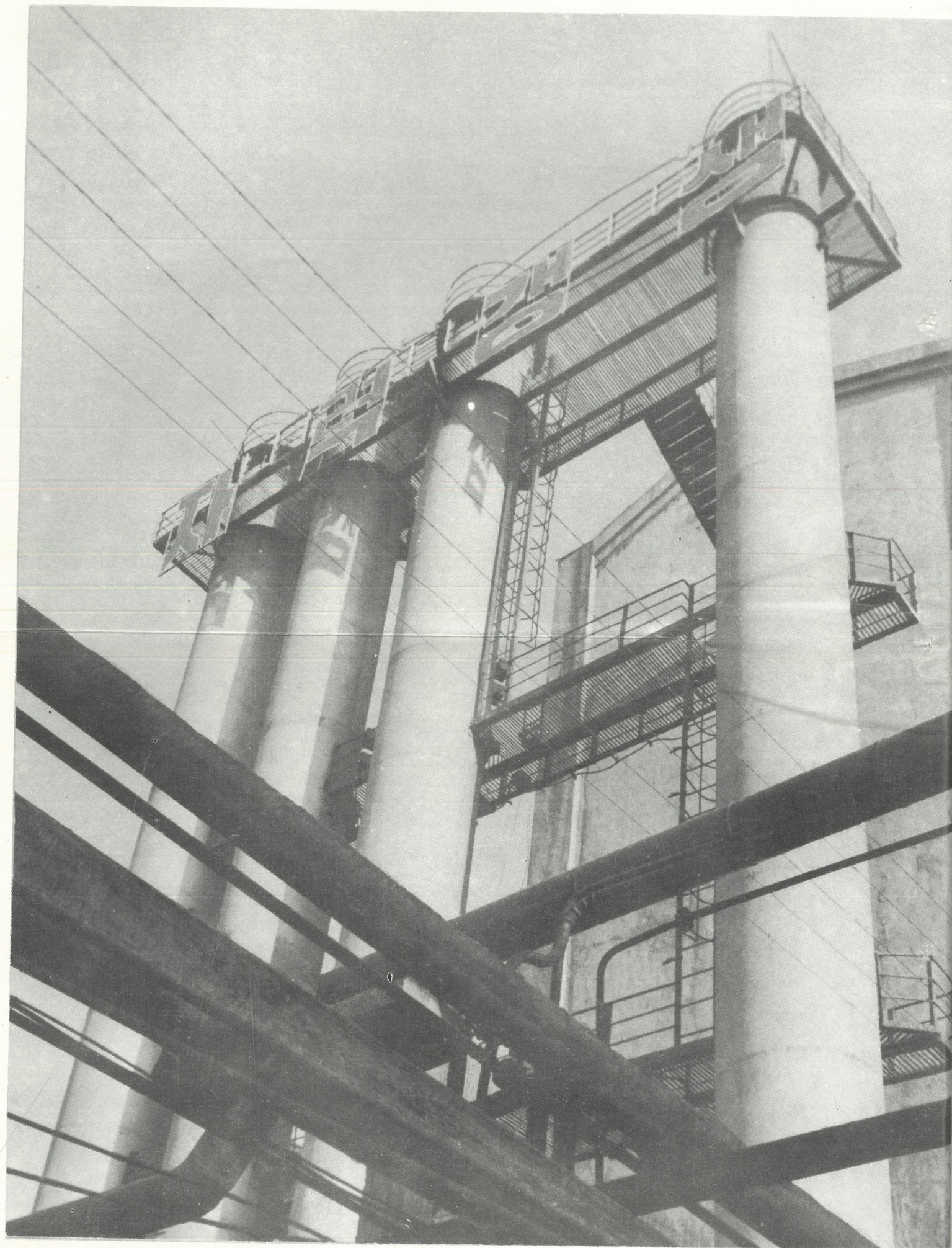
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FRONT COVER: One-beats-a-hundred combatants of the Korean People's Army intensify military training to crush at a stroke the U.S. imperialist aggressors, if the enemies recklessly pounce upon them

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A view of the shop for synthesizing ammonium through gasification of anthracite at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, one of the big chemical industrial bases in our country

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ON IMMEDIATE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND SOME INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

KIM IL SUNG

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received on January 10 the advisor to the editorial board and report chief of the local news section of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun and answered questions put by them.

Follows the full text of the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung:

I am very glad that you have come to our country.

In the past years you have been amicable to our country and given great aid to our citizens in Japan in their activities to defend their democratic national rights and in their repatriation work.

You have done much also to improve the relations between Korea and Japan.

We are grateful for that.

You have spoken a great deal about our on-the-spot guidance. We go to the masses to learn rather than to guide them.

We had been engaged in the revolutionary struggle in the past, and when we set about construction, we came up against many problems. In order to solve these problems we thought we should go to the masses, particularly workers and peasants who are engaged in production, and learn from them. That is why we frequently go to factories and villages and

take counsel with the working masses including workers and peasants.

When a Marxist-Leninist Party representing the interests of the working class and working masses assumes power, it is quite apt to lapse into subjectivism and commit bureaucratic errors. In order to avoid this, it should go among the masses. Especially when it is in a difficult situation, it should go deep among the masses and discuss all matters with them and take advice from them.

The masses of the people are our teachers. We always learn from them.

During the period of peaceful construction after liberation, during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar years when we carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, we always went to the masses, with whom we sought the way out of the difficulties confronting us, and gained confidence and courage from them. We could quote many instances of this.

It is our unalterable belief that the key to success either in the revolutionary struggle or in constructive work lies in unity between the Party and the masses.

Today we have hosts of nameless heroes in

our factories and farm villages. They support the Party and push ahead with the revolution and construction. Our Party informs the popular masses of its aims, synthesizes their creative opinions and, on this basis, formulates its lines and policies. Our Party's lines and policies, therefore, enjoy a whole-hearted popular support and all of them are carried out successfully by the united efforts of the Party and the masses.

Our Party always breathes with the masses of the people. We can say that herein lies the secret of the fact that our Party has not slid into subjectivism nor committed errors up to now. In the future, too, we will continue to strengthen the ties of kinship with the popular masses not to commit subjectivist errors but further expand and develop the already gained successes.

I received your questions through the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

They concern many problems covering vast fields of activities.

For convenience's sake, I would like to classify your questions in some groups according to their contents, and give answers.

1. On the Juche Idea

You asked me to explain the *Juche* idea in detail.

I will give you a brief answer.

I think you will get a clearer idea of it if you read a number of my books on the *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea is the sole guiding idea of our Party and the guiding principle for all activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Taking the *Juche* idea as an unshakable guiding principle in revolution and construction, we have thoroughly established *Juche* in all domains.

Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of the master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country. In other words, it means to embody independence and creativeness so that one solves all problems of revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly with his own efforts from the independent stand and creative stand, and according to the specific realities of his own country.

The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Foreigners cannot carry out the revolution for one. The master of the revolution in each country is the people of the country themselves and the decisive factor of victory in the revolution is the might of the country itself.

Moreover, as the revolutionary movement of the working class and the popular masses forges ahead, numerous difficult and complicated problems that were formerly unknown, newly arise.

Therefore, in order to carry out the revolution in each country none other than the people of the country themselves, its master, must exert efforts and struggle, think and judge all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by using their own brains and solve them with their own efforts in accordance with the actual conditions of their country. This is the only way to carry out the revolution and construction successfully.

Thus, the *Juche* idea demands everybody to make the revolution of his country the focal point of his thinking and revolutionary practice. Revolution and construction are carried on by people. For this reason, for victory in the revolution people must have a correct revolutionary world outlook, and it is important in this connection to have the idea and viewpoint to carry on the revolution and construction of one's country with a sense of responsibility as its master.

The *Juche* idea is based on these requirements of the revolution.

Establishing *Juche* posed itself as a specifically important problem for us. Long ago some people in our country developed the servile flunkeyist idea of not believing in their own strength but worshipping others unconditionally and serving big countries. Those who were infected by such an idea were engaged only in sectarian strifes with the backing of their masters, looking up to others even when the life of the country was at stake, without trying to tide over crisis by their own efforts and firmly relying on their people. As a result, our country was ruined at the hands of others at last.

Flunkeyism towards great powers was not eliminated even later and, accompanied by dogmatism, did great harm to the development of the revolution in our country. The main reason for the collapse of the nationalist movement and the failure of the early communist movement in our country lay in flunkeyism and sectarianism resulting from it.

There are many such instances not only in our country but in other countries. In other countries there appeared factionalists who failed to maintain a *Juche*-motivated stand in the national-liberation movement and communist movement and followed the ideological trends of foreign countries, greatly hampering the development of revolution.

We drew a serious lesson from this that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a nation takes to flunkey-

ism its country ruins and when a Party takes to flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution.

If one, captivated by flunkeyism, blindly follows others and acts as they do, he cannot find out the cause of his error if he has committed it, nor the way to remedy it. But when one judges all matters by using his brains and solves them to suit the actual conditions of his own country, he will be able not only to conduct the revolution and construction successfully but also promptly find out the cause of an error and remedy it even if he commits it.

In the light of this historic experience, the Korean revolutionaries were determined not to slide into flunkeyism in the revolutionary struggle but to build a state independent and sovereign in the true sense of the words, on the basis of the very *Juche* idea, when they would establish a new country in the future. This was the unanimous intention of the Korean revolutionaries in the past.

The establishment of *Juche* inevitably posed as a problem of growing importance for us under the conditions where, owing to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea following the August 15 liberation, the revolution of our country assumed the complexness and arduousness, the worship of and flunkeyism towards the United States and the idea of fearing and submitting to it were rooted in south Korea and even an illusion about Japanese militarism was spread.

Regarding the establishment of *Juche* as a key problem decisive of the destiny of the revolution and construction, we have unfolded a stubborn struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the firm establishment of *Juche* during the whole period to this date. Through this historic struggle, we have achieved the complete spiritual emancipation of our people from the yoke of flunkeyist idea that had corroded the consciousness of national independence and creative wisdom for a long time. The *Juche* idea has been thoroughly embodied in all fields of the revolution and construction in our country.

Our people as well as the Party members and cadres arm themselves thoroughly with the *Juche* idea, do not vacillate in the least no matter what kind of wind may blow in from other countries, and are not influenced at all by it. The thoughts of our people are very sound.

You asked me about the essential points of our policy based on the *Juche* idea.

All the internal and external policies of our Party are based on the *Juche* idea and proceed from it. What underlies our specific measures as well as our lines and policies in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs

is the *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea is embodied, first of all, in the lines of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

Political independence is the prime criterion of an independent and sovereign state. Only when a nation exercises its legitimate right to self-determination in politics, can it ensure the complete independence of its country.

We have established and establish all lines and policies independently on the basis of *Juche* idea. We do not act on orders or instructions from anyone else nor copy nor imitate things foreign as they are. All the policies that our Party has determined and carried through from the day of liberation to this date have not been copied from somewhere, but have been creatively mapped out by ourselves in accordance with the requirement of development of our country's revolution from the *Juche*-motivated stand.

This does not mean that we do not refer to the revolutionary movement of other countries and its experience at all. In referring to things foreign, we have correctly referred to them and applied the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism creatively to suit the actual conditions of our country from the *Juche*-motivated stand. That is why we have not committed errors and we have been able to steer the revolution and construction along the right path.

We have solved all matters in accordance with the actual conditions of our country, proceeding strictly from the *Juche*-motivated stand.

To take an instance, we advanced the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, for the purpose of concurrently solving the tasks of laying the foundations of an independent national economy and ensuring rapid improvement in the impoverished people's life under the conditions where everything was severely ravaged in the war. This line is an original one worked out by correctly reflecting the demands of economic development in our country and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

On the basis of a correct calculation of the specific conditions of our country, we also set forth the line of agricultural co-operativization on reorganizing the economic form prior to the technological reconstruction; we advanced the line of reorganizing the capitalist commerce and industry on socialist lines. These lines are creative ones that are unknown in any other countries. When our Party advanced these lines and policies, those who were infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism disparaged them, saying, "they are not referred to in any book,"

and "no one has ever tried to do the same." But the correctness of these lines and policies has been proved by the reality of our country which has turned into a socialist industrial state with a developed agriculture in a brief span of time.

As for the intelligentsia policy, we have taken a path different from that in other countries.

Because the old intellectuals of our country were subjected to national oppression and discrimination under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism even though they were well-off in the past, they have a national, revolutionary spirit.

As for those old intellectuals who were educated in the old ways and worked in the bourgeois society or feudal society, we pursued the policy of making the revolution together with them and educated and remoulded them in the practice of revolution, if they wanted to work for the people and for the development of the nation. Thus, they have been remoulded as revolutionary intellectuals serving the revolutionary cause of the working class. They have done a great deal of work up to now. Still now, they are working faithfully.

The line of carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously to increase the economic might and defence potentials of the country alike in the light of the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, and the line and policy of reunifying the country in a peaceful way by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from interference of any outside forces after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea—all this is the original lines and policies that embody the *Juche* idea.

That is why all the policies of our Party are in accord with the actual conditions of our country and the aspirations of our people, and we are able to maintain our political independence firmly without vacillation in any adversity.

Economic self-reliance is the material basis of political independence. The country which depends on others economically cannot but depend on others politically.

This was why we put forward the line of building an independent national economy right after liberation and carried it out through all the difficulties.

To build an independent national economy by one's own efforts never means to close the door of one's country. While building an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, we have developed economic relations of mutual accommodation and cooperation with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Our struggle has borne good fruit and, as a result, we now have an independent national economy equipped with modern technology and developed comprehensively. This firmly guarantees the political independence of the country.

Self-defence in national defence is the military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-reliance of the country. So long as the world is divided in national states and, further, imperialism remains on the globe, one cannot speak of independence and self-reliance if one has not self-defensive capacity to defend his country and nation from foreign aggression.

By thoroughly implementing the military line of self-defence, we have built a powerful defence power for smashing any provocation of the aggressors and reliably defending the security of the country and the gains of revolution.

With the thorough implementation of the principles of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence, we have built a full-fledged, powerful and reliable new socialist country just as we had longed for in the past. If we had not established *Juche* but bent with the wind and danced to the tune of others, we could not hope for the successes of today.

Some newspapers of the capitalist countries call a socialist country maintaining independence "national communism." Our *Juche* idea has nothing in common with "national communism" which the reactionaries are noisily talking about.

The *Juche* idea is based on the principle "workers of all countries, unite!" advanced by Marx and is in full accord with proletarian internationalism.

We make it a principle to maintain and uphold independence on the basis of the *Juche* idea and, at the same time, to strengthen internationalist unity and cooperation. The independence we advocate is by no means separated from proletarian internationalism. Just as there can be no internationalism apart from independence, so can there be no independence apart from internationalism. It does not befit a communist to turn his back on proletarian internationalism on the pretext of maintaining independence. This precisely means sliding into national egoism.

We now maintain mutual relations with other countries on the basis of complete equality and independence.

We neither intend to encroach upon the interests of other nations nor allow anyone to trample upon the rights and dignity of our nation. We are developing political and economic relations, on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect, with big and small coun-

tries which take a friendly attitude towards our country.

Independence is a prerequisite to unity and cooperation among the socialist countries, too. In order to achieve genuine unity, all should strictly abide by the principle of independence. We now hold fast to our principles in the efforts for achieving unity and cohesion among the socialist countries.

Our principles are, firstly, to oppose imperialism; secondly, to support the national-liberation movement in colonies and the working-class movement in various countries; thirdly, to forge ahead continuously towards socialism and communism; and fourthly, to abide by the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. It is our idea that even if there exist differences, they should give way to these four principles to attain unity.

As for our attitude towards the revolutionary struggle and democratic movement in other countries, we also strictly abide by the principle of independence and non-interference.

The Party and people of each country know their national affairs better than anyone else. Therefore, it is naturally up to them to decide how to conduct the revolutionary movement in their country. For us, all that there is to do is to support and encourage the just struggle of the peoples of other countries for national and social emancipation as best we can. We will not meddle in it or force our idea upon them. We do not mechanically follow the examples of others nor ask them to swallow ours whole.

The revolutionary movement and the democratic movement now going on in many countries can successfully develop and emerge victorious only when the Parties and peoples of those countries independently work out a correct guiding theory and scientific methods of struggle according to the actual conditions of their countries and put them into practice.

2. On Socialist Construction in Our Country and Central Tasks of the Six-Year Plan

As you know, the Fifth Congress of our Party summed up the successes in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and adopted the Six-Year Plan, another target of socialist construction.

Originally, the Seven-Year Plan was to be carried out between 1961 and 1967. But due to the tense situation around our country, its fulfilment was delayed. When our people were engaged in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis and further expanded the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, thus making the situation extremely tense. Especially, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, while stepping up their new-war preparations in south Korea.

Under these conditions, we had to increase the country's defence potentials and get everything ready to cope with the enemy's invasion.

Our Party advanced the new line of carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously and, in accordance with this line, it reorganized the whole work of socialist construction and appropriated much funds for defence building. Consequently, it took us more years to fulfil the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

At that time, we directed great efforts to augmenting the defence power to perfect the defence of the country, even though this impeded the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's living standard. That was why we were able to prevent the U.S. imperialists from venturing to touch us, though they openly attempted an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic by creating the incidents of "Pueblo" and "EC-121."

Even under difficult conditions, we fulfilled with success the Seven-Year Plan. It took us ten years to carry it out, but our national economy developed at a very high tempo. In the past decade when we carried out the Seven-Year Plan, our industrial production has grown at a rate of 12.8 per cent on an annual average.

This, I think, is a very high rate of development in comparison with other countries. Our people have a high pride and self-confidence in it.

Last year our people embarked upon fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, a new long-range plan.

The Six-Year Plan is a blueprint for making a big stride in the struggle to consolidate the socialist system of our country still more and achieve the complete victory of socialism and for turning our socialist country into a richer and stronger country which is independent, self-reliant and self-defensive.

As is clarified in the document of the Fifth Congress of our Party, the basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material

and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes in industrialization and raising the technical revolution to a new, higher plane.

The main contents of the Six-Year Plan are the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The three major tasks advanced by our Party are, firstly, to dynamically promote the technical revolution in industrial branches to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour; secondly, to keep expediting the technical revolution in the countryside to reduce the difference between agricultural and industrial labour; and thirdly, to carry on the technical revolution to free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. In a word, the three major tasks of the technical revolution are honourable revolutionary tasks to free the working people from heavy and arduous labour.

They express the requirements of the economic development of our country where socialist industrialization has been realized and the earnest desire of the working people.

Our Party found the key to the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the production of machine tools.

The technical revolution is an engineering revolution. It requires large numbers of machine tools.

Therefore, we concentrated efforts on the production of machine tools last year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan. Upholding the call of the Party, the workers of our machine-tool factories including the Huichon Machine-tool Plant energetically unfolded a drive for increasing the production of machine tools by improving equipment and actively automating production processes. As a result, our engineering industry topped the level of producing 30,000 machine tools in a year.

We have already made a big breach for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and now have before us wide vistas leading to the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

In order to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, we will continue to concentrate on the production of machine tools, increasing their output and variety and improving their quality. We will also keep augmenting the production of tractors and automobiles and produce various types of farm machines in larger numbers. And for the continuous intensification of the technical revolution, we are going to direct great efforts to the development of the electronic and automation industries.

We will produce and supply more steel and

nonferrous metal materials for the engineering industry and electronic and automation industries.

Judging by our successes achieved last year and the fighting spirit of our working people, we are sure that the three major tasks of the technical revolution will be successfully fulfilled in a short span of time.

During the Six-Year Plan our people's standard of living will also improve further still.

Our people now have no worries about food, clothing and housing and are leading a decent life equally.

We will take a series of steps during the Six-Year Plan to raise the people's living standard to a higher level. The most important task we have set ourselves for the improvement of the people's life is to quickly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and peasants in their living standards and the differences between the urban and rural population in their living conditions.

For this purpose, we will build up counties well and enhance their role as a supply base for the rural areas, introduce bus services in every rural *ri* and provide the farm villages with water service. We will also build houses for 300,000 families a year in town and country and further develop public health services. We will raise the wages of the workers and office employees as a whole and bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, thereby markedly improving the general living standard of the working people.

If we work well for a few years, our people will be able to live as well as others.

During the Six-Year Plan, we will also push ahead vigorously with the cultural revolution along with the technical revolution.

During this period we will increase the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million, heighten the working people's level of general knowledge and their technological level as a whole and further develop science, literature and art and physical culture and sports.

To enforce compulsory 10-year education is one of the important tasks in carrying on the cultural revolution during the Six-Year Plan.

With the introduction of compulsory 9-year technical education in 1967 in our country, all the children and youth from 8 to 17 have been receiving free education at regular schools. The introduction of compulsory 9-year technical education was an epochal event in the development of public education and construction of socialist culture in our country. Thanks to the compulsory 9-year technical education, our younger generations are all growing into able and reliable men of all-round development who

possess wide general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

We are going to introduce compulsory 10-year education on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in compulsory 9-year technical education, and further improve the educational work in the future on the basis of the principles of socialist pedagogy set forth by our Party.

The introduction of the universal compulsory 10-year education will bring about a great progress in elevating the level of school education and developing the science and technology in our country. Of course, it is by no means an easy task to introduce compulsory 10-year education. To do this, the state must invest a large amount of funds. But we have strength enough to carry it out. We spare nothing for the education of rising generations. Last year we introduced it on an experimental basis in some schools and accumulated experiences, and laid its foundation to a certain extent. We will introduce compulsory 10-year education universally and on a full scale in a few years beginning this year.

It is of very great importance in developing socialist society to combine the political and ideological unity of the people well with the class struggle.

This is why our Party has always paid great attention to it.

In the northern half of our country, the exploitation of man by man was liquidated and a socialist system established long ago. As a result, the mutual relations of the working people have been turned into comradesly ones in which they help and co-operate with each other and the politico-ideological unity of the entire people has been strengthened further.

This, of course, does not imply that the unity of the masses of the people grows stronger of itself just because the socialist system has been established. Under socialism there remain hostile elements although their number is very small, and there are remnants of the outdated ideas in the minds of the working people.

Therefore, in order to build up the revolutionary ranks firmly and carry on socialist construction well, it is imperative to properly combine the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people with the struggle against the insidious manoeuvre of the hostile elements.

A person will commit a "Left" error if he emphasizes and overestimates the class struggle only, forgetting that the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia constitutes the basis of social relations under socialism. In that case, one will tend to suspect people, treat guiltless persons like hostile elements and create an atmosphere of unrest in society.

On the other hand, one will commit a Right error if he sees only the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and absolutizes it, oblivious of the fact that there exist hostile elements and survivals of old ideologies and a class struggle continues under socialism, too. In that case, vigilance against hostile elements could be dulled, the struggle against outdated ideas weakened and the capitalist way of life could become widespread in social life.

Therefore, we guard against Right and "Left" deviations and skilfully combine the struggle against hostile elements with the work of cementing the unity and solidarity of the working people. This leads to the constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the masses.

In order to further strengthen the political and ideological unity of the working people, we must revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Only by giving priority to the ideological revolution can the historic task of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society be solved successfully and the material fortress as well as the ideological fortress in socialist and communist construction be occupied at an earlier date.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole society is a class struggle to remove all the outdated ideas and non-working-class elements from every domain of social life. But this is totally different from the class struggle of bygone days, and its form of struggle is also different.

The work of revolutionizing and working-classizing people is precisely the question of remoulding the working people who are fighting to build socialism and communism earlier and better and a task arising from the need to lead all the working people to communist society. That is why our Party has conducted, and is conducting, the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people by means of explanation and persuasion with the main stress on ideological education.

We have made tireless efforts to revolutionize and working-classize the masses from all social sections on the principle of boldly trusting any people who want to follow our Party and of winning them over to the side of revolution, even when their family origins, their backgrounds and their social and political careers are heterogeneous.

Because we have carried on the struggle for revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society along the right path, the ideological and moral qualities of our people have now undergone a radical change and our society

has been consolidated internally more than ever.

The unity of our workers, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals has been further cemented; all the working people make up a big Red family in which they advance in solid unity, helping and leading each other forward.

The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

The building of socialism and communism requires the elimination of the difference between the working class and the peasantry in their working conditions through the development of the productive forces and, at the same time, the gradual obliteration of the distinctions in the ideology and morality, cultural and technical levels of all members of society.

An important problem in this connection is the correct solution of the rural question.

Only when a socialist state eliminates the lag of the rural areas once and for all through the final solution of the rural question, can it completely eliminate the soil the reactionary bourgeois virus infiltrating from outside may settle in and the foothold the remnant elements of the overthrown exploiting classes may rely on for insidious manoeuvres. And only by bringing co-operative property to the level of the property of the entire people, can we greatly develop the productive forces of agriculture, root out the elements of selfishness remaining in the minds of the peasants and lead all the working people confidently to have collectivism of working with a high degree of voluntary enthusiasm for society and the people.

Our Party has energetically promoted the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside in accordance with the lines elucidated in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." Thus, it is eliminating the technical lag of agriculture behind modern industry, the cultural backwardness of the farm villages behind advanced towns and the ideological lag of the peasants behind the working class, the most revolutionary class. We are also continuously strengthening the guidance and assistance from the Party and state of the working class to the countryside and steadily bringing co-operative property closer to the property of the whole people while organically combining the development of the two.

When the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry is eliminated and co-operative property turned into the property of the entire people in this way, the whole society will achieve the complete political and

ideological unity with the common ideology and on the same socio-economic basis. We are striving to hasten the day when this will be realized.

3. On the Problem of the Reunification of Our Country

Today the general situation of our country is developing very favourably for the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The successes of socialist construction made in the northern half of the country under the banner of the *Juche* idea further consolidate the political and economic basis for the independent reunification of the country, give great hope and confidence to the people of the southern half and vigorously rouse them to the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Lately, a tendency towards peaceful reunification is rapidly growing and the struggle against the fascist rule and for the democratization of society is gaining momentum as never before in south Korea. The massive advance of the student youth and people that has continued from before and after the "election" of the puppet president held last year and brisk arguments about national reunification in the public and political circles show that the tendency of opposing the present ruling system and demanding peaceful reunification is rising in south Korea with an irresistible force.

As our policy for the peaceful reunification enjoys unanimous support not only of the Korean people but of the broad public opinion of the world and the tendency towards peaceful reunification grows in south Korea, even the south Korean authorities who had rejected any contact between the north and the south could not but come out to the north-south Red Cross talks, pressed by the trend of the times. Though it is rather late and the scope of problems being discussed is limited, the preliminary talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations now being held at Panmunjom are very significant at any rate since Koreans have got together to discuss internal affairs of the nation. It can be said that this is a step forward in the struggle of our people for reunifying the divided country peacefully.

Our stand on the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the

division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country.

But the stand of the south Korean authorities is quite opposite. From the first day they were compelled to come out to the talks, they dragged on the talks under this or that pretext and poured cold water upon the growing tendency towards the peaceful reunification, saying: "Don't get too much excited," and "It is premature." Moreover, saying that we would soon "invade the south" because we have already finished war preparations, they proclaimed a "state of national emergency" and are newly trumping up various fascist evil laws to buttress it and deliberately aggravating the situation.

Such a racket kicked up by the south Korean puppet clique cannot be interpreted otherwise than a design to prolong their remaining days by putting down the ever-growing tendency towards the peaceful reunification in south Korea, frustrating contacts and negotiation between the north and the south and perpetuating the split of the country. It is not an accident that even some reactionary ruling circles and government-controlled press in the United States and Japan say that the proclamation of the "state of emergency" in south Korea is not because of the threat of "southward aggression" but, rather, a political trick hatched up owing to the internal situation.

With such foolish trick the south Korean rulers can deceive nobody and solve nothing.

It seems that frightened by the rapid change of the internal and external situations to their disadvantage, they are going on the rampage. But, they need to cool their heads and think over matters calmly.

Now the times and situation have changed.

The situation today is different from that of the 40's when the U.S. imperialists could divide our country into the north and south, abusing the name of the "UN." The day has gone when the U.S. imperialists could meddle in the affairs of other countries and rule the roost.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists can hardly attend to their own affairs.

We think the time has come when the south Korean rulers should give up the anti-national stand they have held to to seek a way out by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and ushering in the Japanese aggressors, turning their back on the compatriots.

If the south Korean rulers are to find a true way out, they should come to the national stand, give up even now their absurd assertion that they would "build up strength" with the backing of outside forces to overpower north

Korea by force and attain "reunification by prevailing over communism" and accept our fair and aboveboard proposals to reunify the country in a peaceful way by joining the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

You asked me about our concrete programme for the reunification of the country. Our programme for national reunification is not different from the previous one. We have invariably maintained that the question of our country's reunification, an internal affair of our nation, should be solved not by the interference of outside forces but by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, not by means of war but, in a peaceful way.

We reclarified the programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the eight-point proposal for national salvation advanced at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in April last year, in the speech made on August 6 last year and in the New Year address this year. We will invariably make all our efforts in future to realize the programme.

A successful conclusion of the talks now going on between the north and south Red Cross organizations amid the great interest of the whole nation will create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities, talking about some sort of "stage," prattle that this can be done and that cannot be done and that only some kind of undertakings must be done first and the other things be deferred. This is a delaying tactics and is not an attitude for solving problems.

If the north-south Red Cross talks yield good results and mutual and free traffic is realized between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south, their sufferings will be lessened and, at the same time, the frozen sentiments between the north and south will be thawed and mutual understanding deepened in this course.

It is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of the country as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to remove tension in our country.

In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south." If the south Korean rulers have no intention to "march north for reunification," there will be

no reason for them to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south. If they truly want peace in our country and peaceful reunification, they should agree to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south, instead of clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

We advocate strengthening contacts and ties between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations to solve the question of national reunification.

Many problems arise in putting an end to the tragedy of national split and reunifying the country peacefully. All these problems can be satisfactorily solved only through political negotiations between the north and south.

We are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon. Now the south Korean authorities are talking this or that without having a meeting. It is not an attitude for solving the question of reunification peacefully to reject negotiations talking about "peaceful reunification" only in words. In order to solve the question of the reunification of the country peacefully, various political parties of north and south Korea are required to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations briskly for exchanging political views on national reunification and finding a reasonable way for peaceful reunification.

We always keep our door opened to anyone for negotiations and contacts between the north and the south. If anyone, though he committed crimes against the country and the people, sincerely repents of his past doings and takes a road of patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not ask about his crimes but gladly negotiate with him about the question of the country's reunification.

When all the Koreans unite and fight along the road for the reunification of the country, we will surely be able to drive out the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, tide over the crisis of national ruin created in south Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without fail. We are sure that though the question of Korean reunification is still complicated there is a prospect of peacefully solving it sooner or later in accordance with the will of our people and on the principle of national self-determination.

4. On Some International Problems

The forces of imperialism are declining and the forces of the people for peace, democracy,

national independence and socialism are gaining in scope and strength in our time.

The U.S. imperialists, who sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war for the first time in their history, are being pounded and mauled in succession in all parts of the world and going downhill continuously.

The U.S. imperialists are now facing a grave crisis internally and externally. In the United States, the anti-war movement of the people is going on with great force and antagonism among the ruling circles is aggravating. Its economy has fallen into chronic stagnation and its international payments are deteriorating constantly. The U.S. imperialists are sustaining one defeat after another in Indochina and all other parts of the world and are being isolated from their satellite countries as well as their imperialistic colleagues.

The strength of the U.S. imperialists who oppressed and controlled others with nuclear blackmail and dollars has now waned. Now that the nuclear blackmail does not work and the dollars in their pockets have run out, few countries toe their line. In order to get out of the scrape, the U.S. imperialists have come out with the notorious "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making Asians fight Asians in Asia and making the Near and Middle East people fight themselves in the Near and Middle East. But nobody does support it except such a stupid person as Sato.

Under these conditions the U.S. imperialists have put up the signboard of "peace" again, and Nixon finds himself compelled to go on a tour of mendicant diplomacy with his head lowered.

But this never means that U.S. imperialism has been completely ruined or that its true colours have changed. U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of "peace."

The U.S. imperialists are now attempting more insidiously to invade other countries, resorting to a double-dealing policy. Therefore, the peoples of revolutionary countries and all the fighting countries must always heighten vigilance against the new aggressive and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists carried on behind the curtain of "peace," and firmly unite to wage a more vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists. This is the only way to defend peace and attain national independence and social progress.

The U.S. imperialists attach special importance to Japanese militarism in realizing the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have long since been

following the policy of using Japanese militarism as the "shock force" in their Asian aggression, and the Japanese militarists, availing themselves of it, have been manoeuvring to achieve their goals. The U.S.-Japan summit talks a few days ago were in lower spirits than the previous one but showed that such collusion and conspiracy between the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces for Asian aggression did not change. In the "joint communique" issued after the talks Nixon and Sato reaffirmed the notorious "U.S.-Japan security treaty" and promised to "closely co-operate" with each other in Asian aggression under the signboard of "peace" and "stability."

Under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, militarism has been revived in Japan and the Japanese militarists have turned into dangerous forces of aggression in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism. This is a hard fact.

Just as the imperialists always do so, the Japanese militarists are now using, in invading other countries, the methods of subordinating those countries economically through extensive infiltration of goods and capital, of paralyzing the consciousness of the people of those countries about independence through intensified ideological and cultural infiltration and even sending the armed forces of aggression under the pretext of protecting their economic rights.

Our country is the first target of Japanese militarism in its overseas aggression programme.

The Japanese militarists in conspiracy and collaboration with the south Korean puppets have now stretched out their black hands of aggression deep into all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of the southern half of our country. And they have worked out operation plans for invading our country and other socialist countries of Asia and are conducting war exercises in succession. Sato has gone so far as to clamour about a "forestalling attack" against our country.

As facts show, to argue about whether Japanese militarism has been revived or not is out of date now. The point is to oppose the aggressive machinations of revived Japanese militarism and struggle to check them.

The struggle of the Japanese people is very important in frustrating the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarists. As I said formerly, the Japanese people are not as they were before. The Japanese people are a people who suffered the pains and evil aftereffect of the overseas aggression of militarism; they are an awakened people. They will not remain passive if the Japanese militarists dare try to unleash another war of aggression. The Japanese people are now resolutely struggling against the militarist forces of aggression and for democracy, neutrality and peace. This struggle

brings great pressure to bear upon the reactionary ruling circles of Japan.

Opinions are divided among the Japanese ruling circles about going to war of aggression or not. There seems to be people who are opposed to war, because they think that once a war breaks out the situation will become very tough for them since Japan is an island country and imports almost all industrial raw materials from abroad, and that the objects of its aggression will never be easy to deal with. In fact, Asia today is not the Asia of yesterday and its look has radically changed.

If all the anti-war forces in Japan unite and the Asian peoples including the Koreans and Chinese fight by collective efforts, the Japanese militarists will not dare start a war, however wildly they may want it, and their aggressive machination can be frustrated quite easily.

Asia is now the basic theatre of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the developments in Asia exert a very great influence upon the changing situation of the whole world.

The peoples of our country and other socialist countries and fighting countries of Asia are achieving brilliant victories in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and in the building of new society, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

The U.S. imperialists have pursued the policy of isolation and blockade against China for over 20 years. But China has not gone under. On the contrary, it has become a powerful socialist state and grown and strengthened into a reliable anti-imperialist, revolutionary force. The international prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising ever higher with each passing day.

The People's Republic of China restored its legitimate position in the United Nations with the support of many countries of the world and the Chiang Kai-shek gang was expelled from all the UN organisations. This was a great event in the international political arena. It is a great victory of the Chinese people and, at the same time, a victory of the world people who are working for peace and progress.

Through their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors the Vietnamese people have inflicted an irretrievable defeat upon the enemy and are greatly contributing to the cause of the world progressive people for peace, national independence and socialism. The Vietnamese people are now fighting with greater intensity to clear South Viet Nam of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and attain the genuine independence and reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese question should be solved on the basis of the 4-point principle advanced by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and

the 7-point proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the peaceful solution of the Vietnamese question. If the U.S. imperialists persist in challenging the Vietnamese people, refusing to accept their just demand, they will meet a more miserable defeat. The Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory by fighting holding higher the anti-imperialist, revolutionary banner.

The Cambodian and Laotian peoples who have already won great victories in the war of resistance against imperialism and for national salvation are making powerful attacks in succession on the U.S. imperialists and their puppet mercenaries and driving the enemies into an inextricable quagmire.

In Asia the U.S. imperialists are now living their last days.

The peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and other Asian countries will unite firmly behind the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle to completely liquidate imperialism and colonialism of all forms and surely build a new, independent and prospering Asia.

As you also know, some changes took place recently in the United Nations, too, reflecting a change in the balance of forces between progress and reaction in the world.

It is becoming difficult for the U.S. imperialists to act as they please in the United Nations as in the past. This shows that days have already gone when the U.S. imperialists could commit crimes at will, abusing the UN flag.

As you say, as regards the question concerning the United Nations, many countries and broad public opinion of the world now call 1972 "a year of Korea." Of course, we must wait and see whether this year will be "a year of Korea" or not, but we think it is an expression of the world people's support to and trust in the struggle of our people for national dignity, reunification and independence.

As for our stand towards the United Nations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has respected the UN Charter up to now and has never violated it.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who wantonly violate the UN Charter and defame the name of the United Nations. Each time they resorted to policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists abused the UN flag. Especially, they left a most disgraceful blot in the UN history by committing aggression on Korea under the UN mask.

To be faithful to its sacred Charter, I think, the United Nations must redeem the crimes it committed in the past in the Korean question.

The United Nations should revoke all "reso-

lutions" on the "Korean question" fabricated illegally by the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations. Or, it may be good that it takes a just policy towards Korea so as to see all the previous illegal "resolutions" nullified.

The UN must take steps to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea under the "UN" signboard withdraw and dissolve its "Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. imperialism in its aggression of Korea. The UN must stop any interference in the Korean question.

5. On the Problem Concerning the Relations between Korea and Japan

Japan is a neighbour of ours. As you say, however, our two countries have now become "close yet far-off neighbours." This cannot but be said a very abnormal situation.

Historically speaking, our country is one that suffered from Japan's aggression and the latter is a nation that invaded our country. But it was the Japanese imperialists, not the Japanese people, that invaded our country in the past. It is a good thing, not bad, that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan, neighbours to each other, establish normal relations.

Ever since its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has hoped to establish good-neighbour relations also with Japan despite the differing social systems. This stand of ours is based on the fair and aboveboard foreign policy of our Republic which establishes friendly relations with all countries that are friendly to our country, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

To our regret, however, the Japanese government has been unfriendly towards our country from the outset. Although there have been several Cabinet changes from Yoshida to Kishi, Ikeda and Sato, there has been no change in the hostile policy of the Japanese government towards our country.

The hostile policy towards our country has become ever more unscrupulous since Sato formed a Cabinet. The Japanese government has been making inroads upon south Korea since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" with the south Korean puppets and encouraging the south Korean puppets in oppos-

ing the reunification of the country and seeking a fratricidal war. Japanese Prime Minister Sato and those following him openly talk about involvement in a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and insult the Korean people wantonly.

It is entirely because of the hostile policy of the Japanese government towards our country that good-neighbour relations have not been established between our country and Japan up to this date.

Our stand on the problem concerning the relations between Korea and Japan is clear and invariable. Still now we hope to put an early end to this abnormal situation and establish normal relations between the two countries. We believe this is in accord with the desire of the peoples of our two countries and their interests and beneficial to peace in Asia and the world.

The Japanese government should, first of all, change its attitude towards our country to form friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, furthermore, establish diplomatic relations between them.

Whether the Cabinet will be replaced in Japan or not is her internal affair, and so we will not meddle in the matter. The point is the attitude of the Japanese government towards our country. Even when the Prime Minister of Japan is replaced, the relations between the two countries cannot be improved so long as its policy towards our country remains unchanged. If the Japanese government takes a friendly attitude towards our country all problems will be solved smoothly.

The Japanese government should change its wrong policy to keep abreast of the trend of the times. The Japanese government should naturally give up its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, abrogate the "south Korea-Japan treaty," stop its act of reinvading south Korea and renounce the foolish act to make Koreans fight Koreans by instigating the south Korean puppets and have a share in it.

Of late an extensive campaign is afoot among Japanese people and progressive circles for establishing good-neighbour relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Some time ago there came into being the "Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" comprising 234 Diet members from the ruling and opposition parties. And local assemblies adopted resolutions demanding the establishment of state relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We consider this is a very good thing and hope their struggle will bear a fine fruit.

If the Korean and Japanese peoples jointly wage a successful struggle, it is possible to establish diplomatic relations between our two countries. When diplomatic relations are estab-

lished between Korea and Japan, the wrong policy the Japanese government has so far pursued towards our country will be ended. We think it is possible to establish friendly relations between the two countries even before the establishment of diplomatic relations. Judging from various conditions at present, it seems to take some time for Korea and Japan to establish diplomatic relations. Even before we establish diplomatic relations with Japan, we are ready to have as many visits of personages as possible and make wide-scale trade and interchange in the economic and cultural fields.

The friendly relations between Korea and Japan should on all accounts be established on the principle of reciprocity. Though interchange is now being conducted partially between the two countries, it cannot but be of unilateral character owing to the wrong attitude of the Japanese government. It is doubtful whether the Japanese government is afraid of falling out of the favour of the United States or afraid of going against the grain of the south Korean puppets. It is evident that by such method it is absolutely impossible to solve the problem concerning the relations between the two countries.

After all, it entirely depends upon the attitude of the Japanese government whether good-neighbour relations between Korea and Japan will be established or not and whether this realized soon or late, no matter what its concrete procedures may be.

As for the question of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, it is, in essence, a matter which came into being as a result of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in our country in the past. The Korean citizens in Japan are not accorded treatment due to foreigners although it is a stark fact that they have their fatherland today. This is attributable also to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese government towards our country.

The Korean citizens in Japan have waged a strenuous struggle to defend their democratic, national rights overcoming manifold difficulties. Especially, they formed the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), an organisation of overseas nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and have splendidly embodied the *Juche* idea in the movement of the Koreans in Japan and, united closely around Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su, made great successes in the struggle for defending the democratic, national rights, promoting the peaceful reunification of the country and cementing international solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive peoples of the world.

It is thanks to the active support and encouragement of the Japanese people, progressive political parties and public organisations and personages of all sections that the Korean citi-

zens in Japan under the guidance of Chongryon have registered these successes despite all sorts of obstructive machinations of the Japanese government. We are very grateful for this and take this opportunity to express through *Yomiuri Shimbun* heartfelt thanks to our Japanese friends.

It is natural for the Korean citizens in Japan to defend their national rights and it accords with international law, too. Probably the Japanese residing in other countries will also defend their rights, and will not waive them. This is the case with all nations.

Let me speak of the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As you know, a nation is characterized above all by community of its speech and letters. There can be no Korean nation apart from our spoken and written language. The Japanese government's persecution of the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, therefore, cannot be construed otherwise than an act prompted by a foul political aim. We attach great importance to the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and intend to continue our assistance, material and moral, to this work in future, too.

The reactionary circles of the Japanese government, hand in glove with the south Korean puppet clique, are now forcing the Koreans in Japan to apply for "denizenship" and imposing "ROK nationality" upon them. They are ostensibly talking about "freedom" to choose nationality, but, in fact, accord special "treatment" to Koreans in Japan if the latter accept "ROK nationality," and unwarrantedly bring pressure to bear upon those who have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

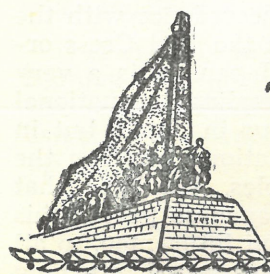
It seems some Koreans in Japan, harassed by this, accept "ROK nationality." It leaves no doubt that although they are forced to change their nationality, they will give active support

to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea just as the south Korean people unanimously support us today.

The repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan which was suspended for some time has been resumed in accordance with the agreement reached between the Red Cross organisations of Korea and Japan. It is a very good thing not only in defending the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan but in developing the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples. We hope that with the support of the Japanese people this operation will continue in the future, too, so all Korean citizens in Japan desirous of returning to the homeland may return home.

It is also important to guarantee the Korean citizens in Japan the freedom of travel to and from their homeland along with the right to repatriation. There may be among the Korean citizens in Japan people who cannot return home right now owing to some reason or other. Nevertheless, they must not be deprived of their right to travel to and from their homeland. Of the foreigners now residing in Japan, only the Korean citizens are denied the freedom to visit their homeland. This unwarranted discriminatory step and violation of the human rights must be discontinued at once. The repatriation ship plying between Chongjin and Niigata should be allowed to carry not only those coming back to their homeland but also those who will visit their families, relatives and friends in the homeland and then return to Japan.

We respect the opinions of Chongryon in defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. We believe that the Japanese people, progressive political parties and public organisations and personages of all social sectors will consult well with Chongryon in future, too, and continue to render valuable support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



[19]

When our people, under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, were fighting with great revolutionary enthusiasm for socialist construction in the northern half and the reunification of the country, the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists were further aggravating the international situation, while endeavouring more and more desperately to suppress the growing revolutionary movement of the peoples.

And many complex questions arose within the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

This situation placed obstacles in the way of the development of the world revolutionary movement and also affected the revolution and construction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who always actively opened up the way for our revolution and is fighting energetically for the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution, correctly analyzed the prevailing situation and the state of affairs within the international communist movement and mapped out a positive and revolutionary policy to cope with them.

In October 1966 Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his report **"The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party"** delivered at the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive and profound scientific analysis and correct Marxist-Leninist assessment of the present international situation, and elucidated the line of internal and external activities of our Party for energetically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in our country and

promoting the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement as a whole to suit the prevailing situation.

He elucidated the basic strategy of the world revolution to counter the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war provocation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the spearhead of attack mainly on U.S. imperialism."

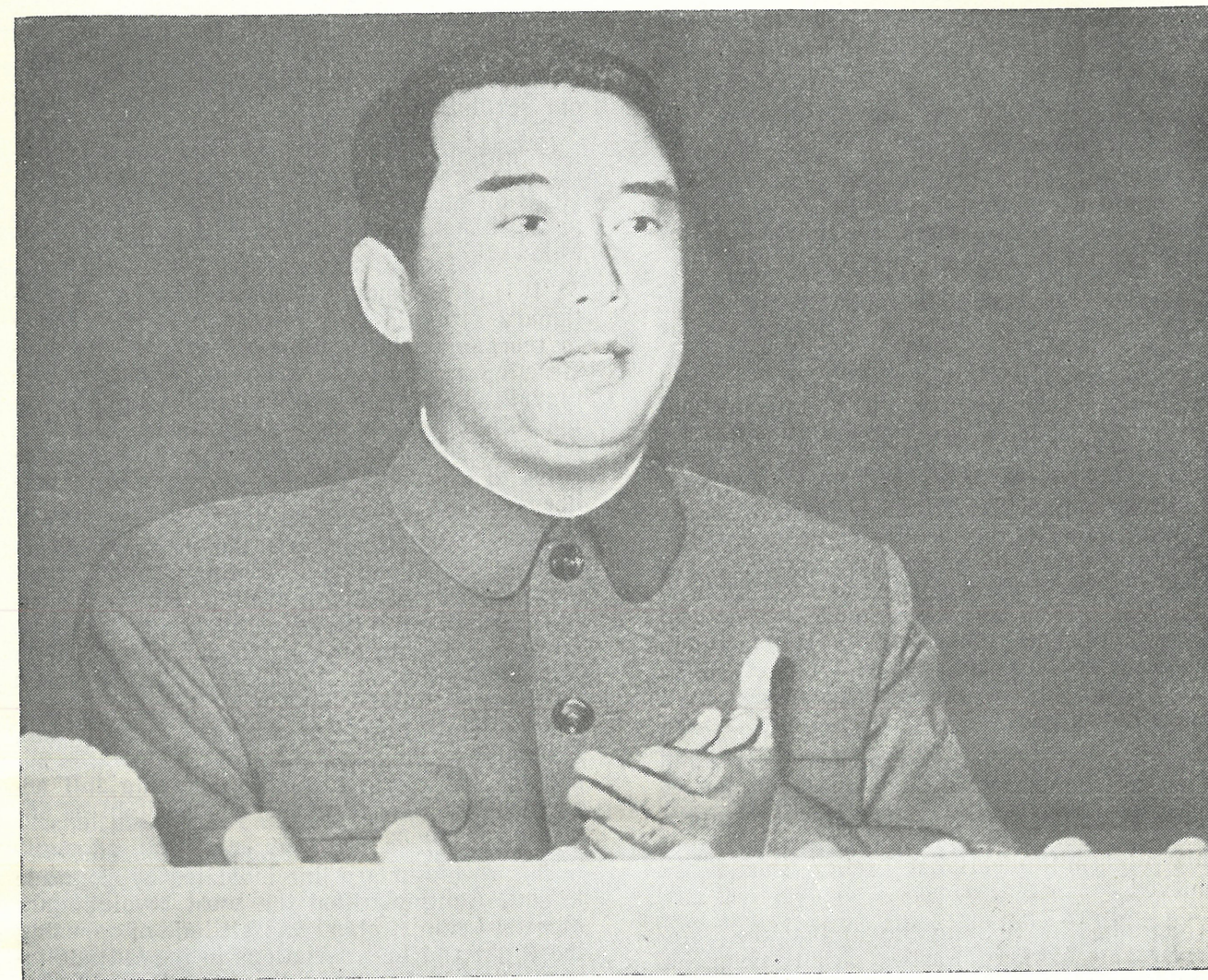
Saying that today the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the strategy of swallowing up primarily the divided or small countries one by one while refraining as far as possible from worsening their relations with big countries, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the present situation, the U.S. imperialists should be dealt blows and their forces be dispersed to the maximum in all parts and on all fronts of the world—in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America and in all countries, big and small—and they should be bound hand and foot everywhere they set foot so that they may not act arbitrarily. Only in this way can we succeed in foiling the strategy of the U.S. imperialists to destroy the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one by concentrating their forces in this or that area and country."

Emphasizing that all forces should be concentrated on the struggle against U.S. imperialism, he set forth in the report the strategic line of achieving joint anti-imperialist action and forming a united anti-imperialist front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The attainment of joint anti-imperialist action and a united anti-imperialist front is the acutest question of principle in the international



**The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivers a report
at a conference of the Workers' Party of Korea**

communist movement today. It concerns the fundamental questions of whether the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war can be checked or not, whether the socialist camp can be defended or not, whether the national-liberation movement can be stepped up or not and whether world peace and security can be safeguarded or not."

The basic strategy of world revolution and the strategic line of achieving joint anti-imperialist action and forming a united anti-imperialist front advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, threw light on the most correct way to ride out the complex situation of the present time and energetically advance the world revolution.

In the report he reaffirmed the anti-imperialist, proletarian internationalist position of our Party to fight against U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, its allies—Japanese and West German militarism, positively assist the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against U.S. imperialism, defend and aid in the

Cuban revolution and actively support the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of the working people in capitalist countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a profound analysis to the true nature and harmfulness of Right and Left opportunism, clearly accounted for the revolutionary stand to actively fight against them on two fronts and set forth the most correct ways and means to overcome Right and Left opportunism and restore the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

He taught that only by overcoming Right and Left opportunism and defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism can the unity of the socialist camp and international communist movement be achieved. And he taught that the struggle against Right and Left opportunism is closely linked with the struggle for the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the interna-

tional communist movement, and clarified the principle of uniting while fighting and fighting while uniting.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We should not commit the Leftist error of rejecting solidarity for fighting opportunism, nor should we commit the Rightist error of giving up the struggle against opportunism for defending solidarity."

Especially, he taught that the socialist camp is an integral whole which is united on the common political and economic basis and knitted together by the same goal of socialist and communist construction. And he pointed out that no one can liquidate it at one's discretion, and one can neither draw renegades into this camp nor exclude certain countries from it at will, and taught that the brotherly parties should fight in defence of the socialist camp as a whole. At the same time, he taught that the complicated questions which have arisen between brotherly parties are, in any case, internal affairs of the socialist camp and international communist movement and, therefore, should be settled by means of an ideological struggle guided by a desire for unity.

Pointing out further that opportunism could be overcome in the practical revolutionary struggle as well as in the ideological struggle, he taught that the united anti-imperialist front and joint anti-imperialist action should be achieved.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries should maintain independence.

He taught that only when each party has independence can it successfully carry on the revolution in its country and also contribute to the world revolution, and can the unity and co-operation of the fraternal parties be truly voluntary, solid and comradely.

Particularly, he stressed that in order to maintain independence, one should resolutely reject flunkeyism and great-power chauvinism, and uphold one's conviction in Marxism-Leninism unwaveringly under whatever circumstances.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"It is not on instructions from anyone nor to curry favour with him that the Communists are engaged in the revolution. The Communists carry on the revolution out of their own faith in Marxism-Leninism for the emancipation of the working class and the working people in their own countries, for the great cause of the international working class. It is a noble trait of the Communists to adhere to their conviction and fight unyieldingly for its sake."

In the next part of the report Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth strategic lines for further

consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern half politically, economically and militarily, which is a sure guarantee of victory for our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined, first of all, the strategic line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel as an unshakable line of the Party, and said as follows:

"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and constructive work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of economy and defences in parallel so as to further increase the defence capacities to cope with the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres."

This revolutionary line is the only correct line for taking in hand and tackling equally all of the questions of strengthening defence capacities, consolidating the economic foundations and improving the people's livelihood with the firm conviction that an aggressive war provoked by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists might delay our economic construction, but could never check our progress towards socialism and communism, while taking full account of the danger of war which might be unleashed by them.

This revolutionary line indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the most revolutionary Marxist-Leninist stand and attitude of opposing the Right and Left deviations in the attitude towards imperialism and the war it might provoke and of coping with imperialist aggression, and gave a scientific answer to the fundamental question of how to defend and carry forward the revolution and construction under the conditions in which imperialism remains.

Setting forth the task of firmly building up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically to further strengthen the revolutionary base of the northern half, Comrade Kim Il Sung also elucidated in the report the creative line of correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people with the class struggle.

This line elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung is based on a scientific clarification of the basic motive power propelling the development of socialist society and of the characteristics of the class struggle under socialism.

He made it clear that in socialist society where the exploiting classes have been liquidated, the unity and co-operation of the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals make the basis of social relations and that the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance and their common aspirations and enthu-

siasm to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the Party constitute the basic motive power propelling the development of socialist society and the decisive factor accelerating socialist construction.

Also, he elucidated that under socialism, too, the class struggle is continued, and laid stress on the proper combination of the two factors—the class struggle and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"One may commit a Leftist error if he emphasizes class struggle only and overstates it, forgetting that the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia constitutes the basis of social relations under socialism.... In contrast, one may commit a Rightist error if he sees only the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and absolutizes it, oblivious of the fact that under socialism, too, there exist hostile elements, the outmoded ideological survivals remain and class struggle continues."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly shows the most correct way to accelerate the revolution and construction by thoroughly isolating and suppressing the handful of hostile elements and educating and remoulding the broad masses and rallying them more firmly around the Party on the basis of categorically opposing the Right and Left deviations manifested in emphasizing and absolutizing either political and ideological unity of the popular masses or class struggle and of properly combining them.

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a scientific analysis of the class essence and contents of the building of socialism and communism and set forth the creative line of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

He taught that it is necessary for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society to elevate the leading role of the working class, increase its revolutionary influence, enhance its ideology, organization and culture, serr its ranks more closely and thus make the working class a more revolutionary and cultured class and enable it to perform its role better as the leading class.

He stressed that for the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantry which hold an important place in the revolutionization of the whole society, it was necessary to energetically push ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, continuously strengthen the guidance and assistance to the countryside by the Party and state of the working class, and steadily bring co-operative property close to property of the entire people, while developing the two forms of

property in organic combination.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the revolutionization of the intelligentsia.

The policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals proceeds from the deep care for and trust in them shown by him who, attaching faith to the national and democratic revolutionary spirit of the intellectuals of our country already from immediately after liberation, has positively embraced and educated them and led them along the most correct path to make them faithfully serve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The line of revolutionizing the intellectuals set forth by him is a genuinely Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary line which is antipodal both to the Right deviation of failing to see the danger of the old ideological survivals and educate the intellectuals in a revolutionary way, and to the Left deviation of suspecting and rejecting the intellectuals, exaggerating the danger of the old ideological survivals in their minds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the concrete task of intensifying political and ideological work among the working people in order to accelerate the process of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and solidly build up the revolutionary ranks.

Particularly in this connection, he taught that the education in the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened and the communist education with class education as its main content and the education in socialist patriotism be intensified.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the creative line of revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society and thus clearly expounded the historical necessity of firmly maintaining the leadership of the working class in the course of building socialism and communism and elucidated for the first time the way for the abolition of classes and transition to a classless society systematically and scientifically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new, all-round definition of the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its functions as well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies not only in liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance but in remoulding all the working people to working-classize them, thus gradually eliminating all class distinctions. In our society where the exploiting classes have been wiped out and the socialist system triumphed, an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the work of educating and remoulding the working people and working-classizing the whole society."

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as the basic form of the class struggle under socialism to revolutionize and working-classize the workers, peasants and working intellectuals through education and remoulding for the purpose of their unity and solidarity.

Referring to the forms of class struggle under socialism in his subsequent works, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...In socialist society there is a form of class struggle to enforce the dictatorship upon the enemy at home and abroad, together with the basic form of class struggle to revolutionize and remould the workers, peasants and labouring intellectuals by the method of co-operation aimed at their unity and cohesion."

Proceeding from this, he taught that although the dictatorship of the proletariat under socialism should wage the class struggle and dictatorship should be exercised over the handful of hostile elements in conformity with its historical mission, the struggle against the survivals of obsolete ideas in the minds of the working people for their revolutionization and working-classization should be waged entirely by means of persuasion and education, for it is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand to realize their common ideal and a task raised for educating and remoulding all the working people and leading them along to communist society.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung which gave a new, all-round definition of the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship and the characteristics of the class struggle under socialism indicates the most correct and wise way of overcoming the outdated ideological rem-

nants in the minds of the working people and educating and remoulding them on communist lines, while guarding against both the Right deviation of weakening the proletarian dictatorship's functions for suppression of hostile elements, underestimating the danger of the survivals of outmoded ideas and neglecting the struggle against them, and the Left deviation of exaggerating the danger of the survivals of outmoded ideas to a fault, identifying the struggle against them with the struggle for repressing the hostile elements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a profound scientific analysis of the present situation in south Korea, set forth once again the basic line and concrete fighting tasks for developing the south Korean revolution and the struggle for the reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's report **"The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party"** is not only a programmatic document which brightly illumines the road ahead of the Korean revolution but a great classic document which further develops Marxism-Leninism at the present age and makes a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work **"The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party"** wins absolute support and sympathy from the Communists and the revolutionary peoples on an international scale.

At the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung reassumed the heavy responsibility of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee by the unanimous will of the entire Party.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Led Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution to Victory

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of our country to victory. He, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the lawful requirement of the socio-economic development of our country, laid down the correctest line on accomplishing the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, clearly indicated the concrete ways for its carrying out, and organized and mobilized the Party and the masses of the people to a vigorous struggle for its thorough implementation.

The revolutionary spirit of the Korean people freed from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was sky-high. But the situation at the time was very complex and difficult.

The U.S. imperialists, who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism in September 1945, whipped together the reactionary forces and followed the policy of colonial enslavement, creating a new obstacle in the way of the Korean revolution; the factionalists and the opportunists sought to throw the people into confusion, demanding: "A bourgeois republic should be set up" and "Socialist revolution must be carried out immediately."

At that very time Comrade Kim Il Sung who returned home in triumph after defeating Japanese imperialism by victoriously leading the

heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and the reality of our country and clearly pointed out the way for our liberated people to follow in building a new state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Which road should liberated Korea take! There is the most important, fundamental problem which we must take into account in deciding on the road to be followed by Korea. This is the fact that Korea was a colony of Japanese imperialism for a long time. Because of Japanese imperialist rule, the capitalist development of Korea was greatly retarded, and Korea's society remained colonial, retaining the vestiges of feudalism in a large measure. The feudal relations of exploitation are especially predominant in our countryside."

"The Korean people, therefore, are today faced with the tasks of carrying out an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and building a Democratic People's Republic." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 3.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the wisest line of establishing the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country, taking into full account the fact that the country was bisected and our revolution became arduous and complex especially due to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperiali-

sm and deeply penetrating the prospects of development of the Korean revolution.

A stage of revolution to eliminate the remnant forces of imperialism and the feudal forces and transform society along democratic lines was needed in order to build a socialist and communist society in our country in future and it was necessary to build up solidly the northern half of the country into a powerful revolutionary base for winning the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, already in the first days of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in its character. The line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was the only correct revolutionary line based on a scientific analysis of the socio-economic relations and the national and class contradictions in our country which was a colonial and semi-feudal society at the time.

The Japanese imperialists established a colonial ruling system in our country, brutally suppressed and killed our people and subjected them to cruel exploitation and plunder. Therefore, the first and foremost revolutionary task of our people was to drive out the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism and win national independence. The Japanese imperialists fostered comprador capitalists, maintained feudal landownership in every way and robbed the Korean peasants of their land and themselves became big landowners to secure their full political and economic control over our country. Therefore, our people had to carry out the anti-imperialist task and the task of liquidating the feudal relations of exploitation. The anti-imperialist national-liberation task and the task of anti-feudal democratic revolution were closely linked with each other in our country.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined Japanese imperialism and its accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation—as the objects of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and made it clear that the driving forces of the revolution were the working class, the broad masses of the peasants, its most reliable ally, and petty bourgeoisie and we could join hands with national capitalists.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people onto the highest stage, finally overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, and attained the independence and liberation of the country. Thus, he fulfilled the historic

anti-imperialist national-liberation task brilliantly and built up the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and revolution, the historical roots of the Korean revolution. Especially, the exploits and experience in democratic reforms effected in the guerilla bases in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle served as the invaluable wealth and treasure of the revolution in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of our country after the liberation.

Having shown clearly the way our people should follow after the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, organized and led the struggle for carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half and building up firmly the revolutionary democratic base politically, economically and militarily.

Comrade Kim Il Sung first founded the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the revolution. He dealt telling blows to the subversive acts of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries and the splitting acts of the factionalists and accomplished the cause of founding our united, ever-victorious Party with the Communists steered and trained in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core and by embracing communist groups operating in different parts and strictly in accordance with the principles of building the Marxist-Leninist Party. And he, while strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, founded the Party's peripheral organizations, working people's organizations, formed the democratic national united front, and thus closely rallied the broad masses around the Party.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, while founding the Party and building up the revolutionary forces, organized and led the work of establishing the people's power, the powerful weapon of the revolution, and consolidating and developing it. He organized and mobilized the broad masses of the people to completely destroy the old colonial ruling machinery of Japanese imperialism and set up the people's committees in all parts of the country and, on this basis, established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a power of a new type. The North Korean Provisional People's Committee, built on the line of the people's revolutionary government set forth by him and valuable experience of work gained in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a genuine people's power resting on the democratic national united front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. The principal task of this power was to fulfil the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and create the revolutionary democratic base in

the northern half.

With the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee the issue of power, the fundamental issue of revolution, was splendidly solved in our country. Later, our people's power was strengthened and developed into the North Korean People's Committee, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in September 1948.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Party and the people's power to carry out historic democratic reforms triumphantly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It was a lawful demand of socio-economic development in our country to enforce democratic reforms. Only by carrying out democratic reforms, would it be possible to liquidate the economic basis of landlord, comprador capitalist and other reactionary classes and open up a wide avenue for social progress, consolidate the social and economic foothold of the people's power and turn the northern half into a powerful revolutionary democratic base." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 9.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the question of land was a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution. Only by solving the land problem would it be possible to wipe out economic foothold of reactionary forces rooted in the rural areas, free the peasants from feudal exploitation to raise their political zeal to a great degree and fortify the social and political foundations for the democratization of all political, economic and cultural life in the country. And only by effecting agrarian reform would it be possible to free the agricultural productive forces from the feudal fetters, develop them quickly and promote forcefully the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole national economy. The solution of the land question acquired a particularly great importance in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants.

For the correct solution of the land problem, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, though quite busy immediately after the liberation, personally went to many farm villages to have talks with the peasants and have a full understanding of the rural situation and the demands of the peasants. And, taking into full account the balance of class forces and the relations of landownership in our countryside, the age-old aspiration of our peasants for land and the socialist reorganization of agriculture to be conducted in future, he defined whose land should be confis-

cated and laid down the line of carrying out the agrarian reform on the principle of confiscating the land owned by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and the traitors to the nation without compensation and distributing it free among the landless or land-hungry peasants. And, before effecting the agrarian reform, he enhanced the political consciousness and revolutionary zeal of the peasants through the political work among the peasants and the struggle for the introduction of 3:7 tenant system and, on this basis, put forward the slogan "Land to tillers!" and roused the peasants to making the agrarian reform.

On the basis of these preparations, Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the historic law on the agrarian reform on March 5, 1946. For the successful accomplishment of the agrarian reform he sent Party members and the best contingents of the working class to the countryside and organized the rural committees with the hired and poor peasants, and let them carry out the agrarian reform themselves with the support of the working class.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the agrarian reform in the northern half of our country was effected most thoroughly and victoriously in a very short time of a little over 20 days. Thus, in the northern half the feudal relations of landownership and exploiter system were liquidated and the peasants became the masters of land and their age-old aspiration was realized. As a result of the agrarian reform, the agricultural productive forces were freed from the fetters of feudal production relations and rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole national economy were forcefully promoted by developing agriculture rapidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people." (Ibid., p. 10.)

As long as the imperialists and comprador capitalists control the life line of the economy, it is impossible to get rid of their plunder and exploitation or expect the country's sovereignty and independence, prosperity and development. Only when the ownership of foreign monopoly capitalists and the comprador capitalists was abolished and the main life lines of the economy were placed under the direct control of the state in our country, too, would it be possible to wipe out political and economic foothold of the imperialists and the home reactionaries, use the country's important means of production for the inde-

pendent development of the national economy and the promotion of the welfare of the entire people and lay the groundwork for the socialist economy.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the law on the nationalization of industries on August 10, 1946, and nationalized all industrial establishments owned by the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists. As a result, roots of all social miseries were removed from the industrial field, socialist production relations came into being, the basis was provided for a planned development of the national economy and the working class became the master of means of production.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also carried out such democratic reforms as the enforcement of the labour law and the law on sex equality to ensure the working people full democratic freedom and rights. With the enforcement of the labour law and the law on sex equality, the relations of unrestricted exploitation of the working class were abolished and women were freed from the feudal yoke and granted equal rights with men in all spheres of social life.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took a series of measures for the democratization of the judicial administration and education.

Our liberated people had to build up solidly the contingent of their own national cadres to build a new state. But our country remained far removed from technical civilization owing to the grim aftermath of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the question of training national cadres as a fundamental problem for building a new state, as a key problem decisive of the destiny of the revolution and construction, and always gave deep attention and minute guidance to this work.

While following the line of boldly trusting, educating and remoulding the old intellectuals to let them take an active part in the building of a new society, he took active measures to extensively build in all parts of the country schools of all levels including institutions of higher learning and specialized schools to train large numbers of new intellectuals of worker and peasant origin. He also established the spare-time education system to train more national cadres faster.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung great progress was made in the building of a democratic national culture as well.

While guiding socio-economic reforms, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed great

efforts to the building of the people's armed forces to guard the gains of the revolution against the enemy's encroachment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Any state, if ever an independent and sovereign state, never fails to have its own army. Naturally, no state can be a completely independent and sovereign state without its own army." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 186.)

Repulsing all slanders and obstructions of reactionary elements, Comrade Kim Il Sung established the Pyongyang Institute, the Central Security Cadres' School and security cadres' training centres right after the liberation and trained military and political cadres. On the basis of such preparations, he founded the Korean People's Army with the revolutionary fighters trained by himself in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and with best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants. With the founding of the Korean People's Army our people became a proud nation with its own powerful regular army.

With the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the socio-economic system in the northern half of our country was completely rid of its colonial and semi-feudal character and the socio-economic relations and the class relations underwent a radical change. In the northern half, landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation were liquidated, the working people became masters of the country, and the political unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class was strengthened. There was firmly established in the northern half of our country the people's democratic system and built the powerful revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee of national reunification.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people could carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution thoroughly and continue to develop the revolution onto the stage of socialist revolution.

Indeed, the brilliant victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of our country was the shining fruition of the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and of his wise leadership.

Chang Sok Hun

Our Party's Self-Defence Line Set Forth by Comrade KIM IL SUNG and Its Brilliant Embodiment

Self-defence in national defence—this is an original line which the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated by embodying the great idea of *Juche* in the field of national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"What is our Party's policy for strengthening the military power?"

"It is the policy of self-defence. We must defend ourselves. We must not expect others to defend us. Needless to say, self-defence does not mean total refusal of aid from other countries. If they give aid, we get it. But if they don't give, it does not matter. Such is our principle". ("On *Juche* in Our Revolution," p. 224.)

The line of self-defence is the basic position and line maintained by our Party in defence upbuilding for building up a strong defence power for ourselves to defend the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution by our own efforts. Our Party's line of self-defence requires discarding dependence on others and holding fast to the independent position of solving the problem of defence upbuilding and national defence on the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, on one's own responsibility and by one's own efforts; it calls for rejecting dogmatism and adhering to the creative position of applying the general principle of Marxist-Leninist military theory and experiences of other countries in their revolutionary wars and defence upbuilding in conformity to the specific conditions of one's country.

Only when each country has its own defence power can it firmly maintain its political independence as a sovereign state, exercise full sovereignty and equality in the external relations, carry on economic construction under the safe conditions and guarantee its prosperity and a happy life of people. If a country fails to strengthen its defence power for itself and depends on other countries, it inevitably follows the line and policy of other countries and is economically dependent upon them.

Today the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and plunder, war and subversion everywhere in the world. The danger of war can not disappear so long as there remains imperialism on the globe. Therefore, each country must strengthen its own defence power and always be on its guard. Only by so doing can it defend the gains of the revolution and the security of its people against imperialist aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The decisive factor for victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction... is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in a war against foreign aggressors, to all intents and purposes it plays no more than a secondary role." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 539.)

The decisive factor for victory in a war against imperialist aggression, as in all the revolutionary movements, is the subjective forces, the internal forces, of a given country. It is, of course, an important guarantee of victory for many revolutionary countries to strengthen international solidarity and support and encourage

ge each other in the struggle against imperialist invasion. But, when the subjective forces are not prepared, the victory in the war can not be won, no matter how powerful foreign support may be. Only when a country adheres to the principle of self-defence and strengthens its own defence power is it possible to defend itself reliably and push ahead successfully with the revolution and construction by its own strength.

Our Party's line of self-defence set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary line which makes it possible to be immensely faithful to the national and international duties of the working class. Those countries which have already emerged triumphant from the revolution should strengthen their military potential in every way. This enables them to make a substantial contribution to increasing the military might of the world socialist countries and to powerfully encourage and support the revolution of the countries that have not yet triumphed, thus making it possible to carry out successfully the internationalist duty of giving an active military support to the world revolutionary peoples in their revolutionary struggle and to hasten the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comprehensively elucidated the scientific direction and ways for putting into practice the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Government of the Republic will materialize our Party's spirit of self-defence, thoroughly preparing our people and soldiers politically and ideologically for war; it will make full material preparations to defend our country, relying on the solid foundations of the independent national economy we have already established and, at the same time, further increase our military might." (Ibid., p. 540.)

The primary task in strengthening defence potential is to prepare armymen and people politically and ideologically. When all the people and servicemen resolutely fight deeply conscious of the justness of their cause and are united closely around the Party and the Leader by one idea and one will, they can beat down any imperialist aggressors.

In order to fully prepare the armymen and people politically and ideologically, it is necessary to arm them thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party and bring into full play the spirit of unity between armymen and people so that they, in case of emergency, may closely unite in a body and fight bravely for safeguarding the fatherland. And it is required to make soldiers and people have a correct viewpoint on war and get them not to fall into pacifistic mood but to keep up high revolutionary vigilance and maintain a strained and mobilized

posture at all times.

The important thing in implementing the principle of self-defence is to carry out thoroughly the military line of our Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, set forth, on the basis of a scientific analysis of rich stock of experience he had accumulated in directing the revolutionary war and of features of modern war, the military line of our Party whose main contents are to make the whole army a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole country into a fortress.

Turning the whole army into a cadre army is to train the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique and make all the officers and men perform the duties of commanding personnel of more than one higher rank.

Modernizing the whole army means arming the People's Army fully with modern weapons and combat-technical equipment which meet the requirements of modern war and rapidly developing military science and techniques. When the political and ideological superiority of a revolutionary army is combined with modern military techniques, it can produce quite a formidable force.

The important thing in modernizing the People's Army and developing military science and techniques is to take into full account the specific conditions of our country. We should study and perfect war methods suited to the specific conditions and topographical features of our country and be well versed in them, and properly combine modern weapons with conventional ones. We must also adhere to the principle of making lots of weapons suitable to the specific conditions of our country and modernizing military equipment in line with the level of industrial progress of our country.

The arming of the entire people and fortification of the whole country literally mean arming all the people including the workers and the peasants, and building impregnable defences throughout the country, the front line and the rear, and making the whole country a fortress. This makes it possible to dash each and every subversion of the enemy and hit back all forms of his armed attack for ourselves. Arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country can be realized only when they are based on the politico-ideological unity of all the people and the solid independent economic foundations of the country.

Another important thing in realizing the principle of self-defence in national defence is to make full material preparations to defend the country.

Victory in modern warfare depends largely

on whether or not manpower and material resources needed to carry out the war are fully secured for a long period. Only when the rear is solidly built up and necessary material resources are fully met over a long duration of time, is it possible to win victory in the war by one's own efforts.

In order to make the rear strong enough, it is necessary to well build up the zones of military strategic importance and develop the munitions industry, and create reserves of necessary materials. And the national economy should be made an independent economy more solid and stronger in vitality, and all the fields of the national economy must be so arranged as to continue with production even in wartime.

Under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party's line of self-defence has been brilliantly implemented in our country. Particularly in recent years when the situation has been further aggravated due to the U.S. imperialists' intensified aggression and war provocation manoeuvres, our Party's line of self-defence has displayed its great vitality.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In accordance with the Party's policy we did tremendous work to strengthen the People's Army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country and thus came to possess self-defence power strong enough to defend the security of the fatherland reliably from enemy invasion." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 27.)

Our Party, first of all, has untiringly conducted politico-ideological education of the armymen and the people. The study of the works and teachings of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been further intensified, and education on the Party policies and education on the revolutionary traditions, communist education with main stress on class education and education on socialist patriotism have been vigorously conducted. As a result, all the people and the officers and men of the People's Army have been equipped firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and they are all speeding up vigorously revolution and construction, rallied closely around him. The process of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society has been expedited and thus the politico-ideological unity of the popular masses has been further cemented and all the people and the officers and men of the People's Army are full of revolutionary spirit.

The whole ranks of our People's Army are pervaded with high political enthusiasm and staunch revolutionary spirit to fight single-heartedly for the Leader and for their socialist

fatherland and people through thick and thin, and with such traditional fine traits as fraternal unity between the officers and men and bonds of kinship with the people.

As a result of the splendid implementation of the Party's policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army, our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred cadre army further steeled politically, ideologically and in military technique, into an invincible revolutionary armed force fully equipped with powerful means for attack and defence.

The policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country has also been excellently implemented. In our country the entire people know how to fire guns and carry arms with them. All the people including the workers and peasants are successfully building socialism while defending the fatherland, with a hammer and a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other. The whole country has become covered with impregnable defences and even all the major production establishments fortified. All people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established in our country.

A great achievement has also been made in the development of war industry. Our country is now in a position to manufacture for itself various types of modern weapons and combat-technical equipment needed for the defence of the fatherland as a result of the creation of powerful bases of independent war industry.

As the Party's line of self-defence set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been brilliantly implemented, our people are reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, crushing the desperate war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets at every step. Having implemented thoroughly the self-defence line, our Party and people are firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism and contributing to reinforcing the might of the socialist countries as a whole, and greatly encouraging the world revolutionary people in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. Our experience shows that a country, however small, can defeat any imperialist aggressors if it builds up solidly the subjective forces of the revolution, strengthens military potential for self-defence and resolutely fights.

Our Party and people will, in the future, too, as in the past, continue to implement thoroughly the self-defence line to further reinforce the nation's defence potential and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy, and actively hasten the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Chang Hun

FOUNDING OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLA ARMY—GREAT TURN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

—ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH BIRTHDAY OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE
GUERRILLA ARMY—

Today we are meeting significantly the 40th birthday of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in the grandiose circumstance in which we are striving to greet with high political enthusiasm and great labour feats the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, the biggest national holiday of our people.

On this occasion our people extend the highest honour and warm gratitude to the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, heroically fought and won victory over the aggressive army of Japanese imperialism for the independence of the fatherland and the liberty and liberation of the people, and established the glorious revolutionary traditions which our Party and people should carry on and forward from generation to generation and performed the precious feats and gained a rich stock of experience in the building of revolutionary armed force in the course of the arduous struggle.

In the past our people were deprived of their country and forced to live in colonial slavery by the foreign imperialists since they had not their genuine revolutionary army.

Through their bitter historical experiences, the Korean people lamented that they had not their genuine revolutionary army to rout the enemies and longed to be a full-fledged people with their genuine army.

The age-old desire of the Korean people was met only after the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the forefront of

our revolution.

In the first days of his revolutionary activity Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force, advanced the original line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths and organized and led the 15-year-long arduous armed struggle to victory.

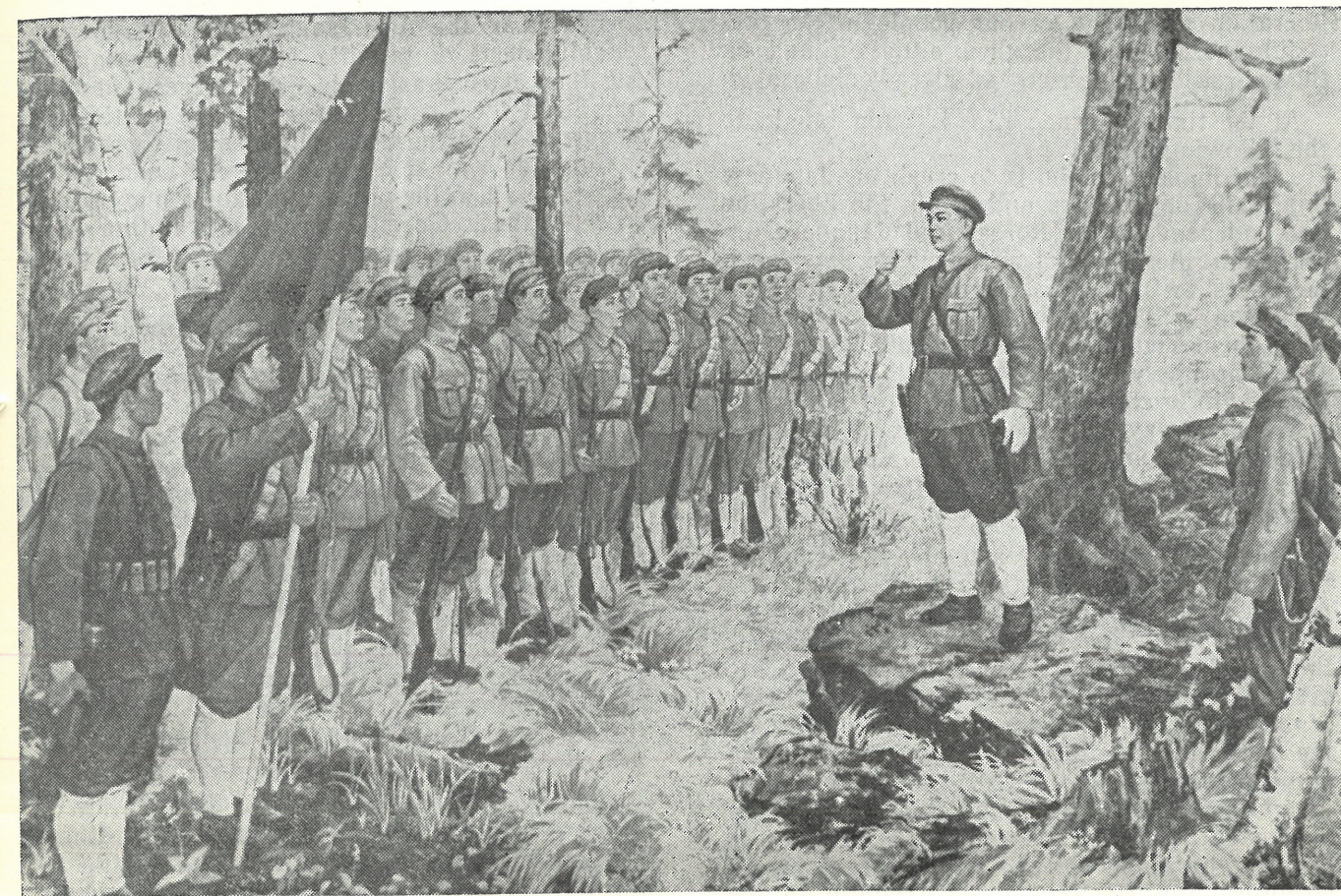
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The Korean Communists and patriots, attaching great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force and guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths opposed to Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the fatherland and the national independence of the Korean people, and unfolded a heroic armed struggle over 15 long years." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p.7.)

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army—this was a historic event which marked a great turn in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the Korean communist movement.

The national-liberation movement in colonies, like all other revolutionary struggles, is diverse in its form and the subjective and objective situation changes its form.

The most positive and decisive form of political struggle, the highest form of struggle in



Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaims the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army (on April 25, 1932)

the national-liberation movement in colonies, is an organized violent struggle—armed struggle, national-liberation war.

The Korean people had resolutely waged the anti-Japanese struggles of various forms and methods for national independence and liberation before and after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

But, all those struggles failed, unable to stand the brutal suppression of Japanese imperialism, because they were not organized struggles guided by the correct revolutionary theory.

Only through an organized armed struggle guided by the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics under the wise guidance of a great leader, resting on a broad mass basis and waged by powerful standing armed forces, was it possible to defeat the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism and win national liberation and independence.

Between the late 1920's and the early 1930's Japanese imperialism intensified fascist suppres-

sion as never before and stamped out all the possibilities of legal activity.

As a result, the antagonism between the Korean people and Japanese imperialism reached its zenith and the violent struggle of the revolutionary people including workers and peasants mounted. The situation required developing the violent struggle of workers and peasants into an organized and conscious one and switching it over to a positive struggle capable of dealing a telling blow to Japanese imperialism.

At that very time, in the summer of 1930, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, who had started revolutionary activities in his early years taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, put forth the correctest revolutionary line on waging an armed struggle to defeat armed Japanese imperialism by the strength of the Korean people themselves, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the lawful requirements of the development of the national-liberation movement, the experiences and lessons of the anti-Japanese national-

liberation movement of our people in the preceding period and the then situation and on the far-reaching plan he had already elaborated.

At the time Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth.... Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea?! It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid....

The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....

Comrade Kim Il Sung actively strove to carry into effect the revolutionary line of anti-Japanese armed struggle which was based on his great *Juche* idea and steadfast anti-imperialist thought. He formed, first of all, the Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and semi-military organization of the Korean Communists, with the nuclear members of the Korean Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League he himself had reared and energetically conducted political and military activities to make preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And he went out personally to the vast urban and rural areas and organized and conducted the work of revolutionizing the people and rearing the nuclear pivots of the armed ranks and laying the mass foundations of the armed struggle.

In 1931, the Japanese imperialists provoked the "September 18 Incident" and made an attack on northeast China. Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on an allround analysis and summing up of the suddenly changed situation and the preparations for the armed struggle which had been promoted, lost no time to advance a concrete policy for organizing and carrying on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He reclarified that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the only correct road to the victory of the Korean revolution and called upon all people to fight with arms in their hands. He taught that under the conditions that the struggle was expected to continue long and to be arduous and there was neither state support nor assistance from the regular army, only the armed struggle with guerilla warfare as its principal form would make it possible to defeat the enemy superior in number and technique, with small force, relying on the active support and encouragement from the masses of the people and on the favourable natural and geographical conditions. He also advanced the ways for carrying on the anti-Japanese armed struggle with guerilla warfare as its principal form—

formation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, establishment of guerilla bases and laying of the firm mass basis, etc.—and organized and mobilized the Communists and the revolutionary people to the struggle to put them into practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, devoted his all to the preparation for founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, a standing revolutionary armed force.

He closely combined the work of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, accepted as members of the armed ranks the fine progressive elements tested in the course of struggle and rallied a great number of revolutionary people in various revolutionary organizations, intensified the ideological education of the masses, and thereby expanded the mass foundation of the armed struggle.

And Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused the broad revolutionary masses to the struggle for securing arms. Under the slogan: "Arms are life!" the Communists and the revolutionary masses wrested arms from the enemy at the risk of their lives and made weapons by themselves to arm the progressive youths.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of forming a joint front with the nationalist Chinese anti-Japanese units which were hostile to the Korean Communists and the Korean people in those days as well as a joint action with the Communists of the neighbouring country in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and negotiated himself with the command of the anti-Japanese units, and thus finally opened the way to anti-Japanese joint struggle with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist and the great Leader of revolution, on the basis of these preparations, formed on April 25, 1932 the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, of progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth, with the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army and the nuclei of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League he had reared in person for years as its backbone.

Indeed, the formation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was a brilliant fruit of the great revolutionary line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, his untiring efforts for carrying into effect the line and his wise leadership.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was a revolutionary armed force of the working class which was guided by the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and fought for the genuine freedom and social emancipation of the Korean people; its mission and goal of struggle were to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, set up a

genuine people's power and, further, build a socialist-communist society free from exploitation and oppression in the fatherland. It was a people's army maintaining blood ties with the people and fighting with single-hearted devotion for the interests of the working people. It was also a revolutionary army of proletarian internationalism that fought for the world revolution under the revolutionary slogan: "Workers of the whole world, unite!"

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army by Comrade Kim Il Sung brought about an epochal turn in the development of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people.

Before and after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism our people had carried on their fight in many forms against the aggressors—the struggle of the Righteous Volunteers' Army, the movement of the Independence Army and the patriotic cultural and political movement. In the 1920's the anti-Japanese struggles of broad masses including workers and peasants went ahead. However, these struggles all failed because they were not guided by a great leader of the revolution and they were not armed struggles waged by a revolutionary force united by a single revolutionary idea.

Lessons of the national-liberation movement taught that in order to win a victory in the struggle against the enemy, violent struggle, armed struggle which was the most active and decisive form of struggle, should be waged.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the lessons of the national-liberation struggle of our country, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, a Marxist-Leninist armed force, thereby making it possible to build up powerful internal revolutionary force for the restoration of the fatherland and overthrow the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth. And he instilled in our people high national and revolutionary pride and conviction of victory.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, it was possible to fulfil simultaneously the task of national liberation and the task of class emancipation for the first time in our country.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army developed the communist movement in our country onto a new stage.

As the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was founded and the anti-Japanese armed struggle was organized and carried on, a great number of people of worker and peasant stock were tested and steeled in a rigorous storm of the revolutionary war to be Communists, and essential weaknesses such as flunkeyism and factionalism present in the early stage of the Korean communist movement were overcome through revolutionary practice and ideological struggle and the purity of the Communist ranks firmly ensured.

At the same time, through the anti-Japanese armed struggle the anti-Japanese guerillas and the Communists armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and firmly established among themselves the unitary ideological system of thinking and acting according to his idea and will, and closely rallied as one around the Leader. As a result, the Korean revolution could develop more vigorously under the banner of the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was founded and the armed struggle was organized and unfolded, the organizational and ideological preparations were made and solid mass groundwork laid for founding a Party. The Leader, while exerting great revolutionary influence on the people through the anti-Japanese armed struggle, carried on an energetic mass political work to promote the national and class awakening of the masses and rallied the patriotic people in the revolutionary organizations to arouse them to the vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

As seen above, after the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army the communist movement of our country attained a new development under the armed protection and through practical struggle.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army also opened a new phase in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army immensely inspired the struggle of the patriotic people of all strata and made it possible to rally all the anti-Japanese forces closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, thereby giving heavier blows to the Japanese imperialists and their stooges with the powerful organized political forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and organized and unfolded the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thereby made great contribution to the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist movement of the world revolutionary people and precious contribution to weakening the imperialist forces of aggression and strengthening the international revolutionary forces. He also greatly inspired the peoples of colonies and dependencies fighting to win national independence and freedom. The protracted, heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung after the creation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was a proud struggle that demonstrated to the whole world the unbending fighting will and revolutionary stamina of the Korean people and upheld their national honour with credit and a glorious rev-

olutionary struggle that performed immortal exploits.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, having elaborated on a plan to found a modern regular army after the country's liberation, formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland: "The Japanese army, gendarmerie and police and their lackeys shall be disarmed and a revolutionary army which can fight truly for the independence of Korea shall be formed." And he laid a solid foundation for the building of the people's armed forces in the thick of the arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he founded the great idea of *Juche* and the original military idea and theory based on it, gave a scientific elucidation of the principles on the building of the revolutionary armed forces, embodied them and thus accumulated fine experience in building the people's armed forces. Very precious in building the revolutionary armed forces are the principles expounded and brilliantly embodied by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the Party's guidance of the revolutionary armed forces, adherence to the class principle in building the revolutionary armed forces, giving precedence to political and ideological work and combining it with military-technical work, revolutionary administration of units, voluntary military disciplines and unity between officers and men and unity between armymen and people, etc.

He elucidated particularly that the might of the revolutionary army lay in its politico-ideological superiority, intensified politico-ideological education of the guerillas and thereby made the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army invincible revolutionary ranks equipped firmly with the spirit of boundless loyalty to the revolution, the spirit of devoted service to the fatherland and people, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, indomitable fighting spirit, the spirit of bitter hatred for the enemy, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist, also created brilliant strategies, tactics and war methods of universal significance for guerilla warfare and modern warfare—concentration and dispersion of troops, combination of active defensive battle and harassing operations in the enemy's rear, of large-unit operations and small-unit operations and of the regular army war and guerilla warfare and so on.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only founded the original theory on building the revolutionary armed forces and unique strategy and tactics, but also reared guerillas into military and political cadres fully prepared politically, ideo-

logically and in military techniques in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and thus built up a reliable backbone of the regular revolutionary army to be founded in the future.

The immortal exploits performed and experiences gained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle are the deep and strong roots of our People's Army and are the priceless treasure of the revolution which is and will be the source of its invincible strength.

Thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise leadership, our Party could found the People's Army in good time even under so complicated circumstance after the liberation, strengthen and develop it into an invincible revolutionary army and knock down the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being "the strongest in the world" and win a brilliant victory in the three-year great Fatherland Liberation War.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army who won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War have made great achievements in the postwar days in carrying out our Party's military line set forth by the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military thinker, embodying the great idea of *Juche*, put forth a new revolutionary line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding and splendidly embodied it. He also set forth our Party's military line whose main contents are to make the whole army a cadre army, modernize it, place the entire people under arms and fortify the whole country on the basis of arming the people and the People's Army politically and ideologically, and organized and mobilized our people and the People's Army to its execution.

As a result, today our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force equipped firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung and with high military-technical knowledge. Our People's Army does not want war, but will wipe out at a stroke the enemies to the last man at any time and at any place if they dare to attack it.

* * *

Our people significantly meeting the 40th birthday of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, will steadfastly inherit and develop in all branches of revolution and construction the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and thus chase the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, achieve independent, peaceful national reunification and brilliantly accomplish the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Mang Hun

THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AN ANTI-JAPANESE UNDERGROUND REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION

Today, our people significantly mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association organized and led by the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who is father of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and who was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country and a great pioneer in turning the Korean nationalist movement into the communist movement.

The latter half of the 1910's in which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized the Korean National Association was a period of great national suffering. Our country having been reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people were writhing in agony at the crossroads of life and death in those days. After their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors enforced a brutal military rule, intensifying fascist oppression and despotism and pillage against the Korean people as never before. As a result, the life of the Korean people was deteriorating extremely and the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists were growing acute as the days went by.

Before and after the occupation by Japanese imperialism of Korea, the Korean people vigorously waged anti-Japanese struggles in various forms in different parts of the country. All their struggles, however, suffered failures owing to the enemy's harsh suppression.

The obtaining situation at the time urgently

required the appearance of a leader who would rally all the patriotic anti-Japanese forces, work out correct methods of struggle and give unified direction to various forms of anti-Japanese struggles.

This urgent need was met by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik (July 10, 1894—June 5, 1926), the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who embarked on the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in his early years with the lofty aim of the restoration of the fatherland, gained a scientific insight into the then prevailing situation, and strove to make preparations for the union of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces and the unified guidance of the mass movement.

He said:

"We must fight. To fight, we ought to cultivate our strength, before everything else. We thereby should overthrow the Japs and regain our country without fail on the formidable strength united and cultivated."

These remarks express his ardent anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and spirit of independence and his firm conviction that the liberation and independence of the fatherland could be attained without fail when all the anti-Japanese forces were united.

While at the Sungsil Middle School in Pyongyang, he, as one of the leaders of the anti-Japan-

ese, anti-U.S. movement, carried on vigorous activities to form, by rallying his comrades, a revolutionary organization capable of giving unified guidance to the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in the future. He left the Sungsil Middle School halfway and became a professional revolutionary. Teaching at the Sunhwa School and then at the Myongsin School in Kangdong county, he educated school boys and girls in anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and, at the same time, strove hard to rally comrades, travelling many places at home and abroad.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik established close contacts with people engaged in the independence movement and progressive-minded, patriotic youths active in Pyongyang, Kangdong, Sunchon, Taedong, Songchon and other areas, and with those carrying on the independence movement and patriotic personages operating abroad—Chientao, Peking and Shanghai—and infused the broad masses of people with anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and, at the same time, laid the groundwork for forming an underground revolutionary organization by uniting a large number of like-minded people. Basing himself on this preparatory work, he established on March 23, 1917, the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, with people engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement at home and abroad.

The purpose of the Korean National Association was to win independence by the strength of the Koreans themselves by routing the Western imperialist forces and the Japanese imperialist forces when they fought each other in future for supremacy in the East.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik showed all the methods of activities for achieving this purpose—keeping ties with patriotic organizations at home and abroad to expand the influence of the Korean National Association, inspiring the broad masses of the people with anti-Japanese patriotic idea, procuring funds and arms, training military cadres and rigidly keeping the secret of its organization.

The Korean National Association's purpose and methods of struggle were the correctest ones which were based on a sharp analysis of the aggressive nature of imperialism and the intensifying contradictions between imperialist

powers and were in accord with the specific conditions of the national liberation movement in our country in those days. They were an independent and positive line of struggle making it clear that the independence of Korea should be attained, not by relying on foreign forces but by the Korean people themselves through the union of all the patriotic forces, and not by petitions or reformation but by political and military activities properly combined.

The founding of the Korean National Association was a new great stride forward in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. By establishing the Korean National Association Mr. Kim Hyong Jik advanced the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people which was undergoing ordeals and opened a new phase in the work for the union of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces.

Under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the Korean National Association organized and unfolded the anti-Japanese independence movement vigorously.

While sending political workers to different parts of the homeland and many places abroad including south Manchuria, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, with Pyongyang and Kangdong districts as the main theatre of his activities, organized and directed himself many kinds of work—rallying comrades, expanding the network of the Korean National Association, training military cadres and other personnel, procuring funds and arms and spreading anti-Japanese patriotic idea among the broad masses. He educated and trained the members of the Association to ensure the unity of idea and will among the comrades, strictly observe the discipline of the organization and hold its secret as dear as their own lives.

Thanks to the energetic activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, in a little over half a year after its appearance the organizational network of the Korean National Association spread to vast areas of Korea including South Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi, Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces and to China including Peking, Shanghai, Antung and Sanyuanpu.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik not only organized and led the Korean National Association, an illegal anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, but also formed and directed



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik presides at a secret membership meeting of the Korean National Association

“Bisokgye” (Stone Monument Association), “Hakgyogyae” (School Association) and “Hyangtogyae” (Local Association), legal organizations, to rally the broad sections of people and lay the mass foundation of the Korean National Association.

Moreover, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik energetically conducted the educational, cultural and political activities according to his idea of “Chiwon” (far-reaching purpose). His idea of “Chiwon” is the idea of continued revolution that one should love the future and fight for future happiness and carries the indomitable fighting spirit that one should fight on to achieve one's far-reaching purpose, overcoming trials with a conviction of victory, no matter what difficulties may stand in one's way. It also bears the spirit of independence and idea of patriotic and revolutionary education that one should oppose aggression and enslavement, have an ardent love for one's country and nation, and cultivate the strength of one's own people with national pride and honour to attain the restora-

tion of one's country.

He strove to educate in this very idea of “Chiwon” young folks who would shoulder Korea. Not only this. He, touring Pyongyang, Taedong, Songchon, Unryul and many other places in person, gave lectures, carried on explanation work, had talks, and conducted the work of political and cultural enlightenment by employing a variety of forms and methods such as art performances, athletic meets, composition, discussion meetings and story-telling and so on. He thereby implanted in the minds of broad masses of people anti-Japanese patriotic revolutionary spirit. While teaching at school he guided members of the Korean National Association to set up private schools or open night schools in many places and give lessons on the Korean language, history and geography, and combine study with military training.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik actively pushed ahead with the preparatory work for armed activities in close touch with people conducting the independence movement at home and abroad. The

activities of the Korean National Association, which were a combination of patriotic cultural and political activities and the preparatory work for an armed struggle, overcame the defects of all the former isolated and scattered anti-Japanese struggles and showed a practical example that in order to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors it was necessary to make thoroughgoing preparations for armament as well as ideological and political preparations and to organically combine the two tasks.

In the autumn of 1917, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested by Japanese imperialist police. While in prison, he fought on staunchly, elaborating on a far-sighted plan for further developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people. After his release from prison, without recovering his wounds he had got in prison and his health that had failed there, he resumed his revolutionary struggle.

At the end of 1918, with a view to making use of more favourable conditions for his activities, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik moved his theatre of struggle to the border area along the Amnok-gang River and to south Manchuria, where he conducted energetic activities to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people onto a new stage. It was after the triumphant October Socialist Revolution in Russia. And Marxism-Leninism had begun to be disseminated in our country and a change of the course of the nationalist movement to the communist movement was taking place; the nationalist movement had come to an end in our country and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement had started developing onto a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

At this historical moment of the change of course, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made his appearance as a great pioneer, and stood in the van of the struggle to win national liberation and eliminate class and social inequality in reliance on the broad sections of the working people including workers and peasants along the road of the October Revolution, the road of revolution pointed out by Marxism-Leninism.

The founding of the Korean National Association by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and its activities were of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement

in our country.

The Korean National Association showed the road of struggle to our people groaning under the harsh military rule of Japanese imperialism, and encouraged those engaged in the independence movement and the patriotic people to unite and fight on the basis of the anti-Japanese revolutionary idea and the spirit of independence. As an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which was the most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and the biggest in size in the period prior to the spread of Marxism-Leninism in our country and was rooted among the working people suffering from exploitation and oppression, the Korean National Association contributed greatly to developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

The methods of struggle employed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in organizing and leading the Korean National Association served as valuable experiences in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and the precious exploits performed by him added lustre to the revolutionary history of our people. The immortal feats performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik for the restoration of the fatherland and for the freedom of the people and the prosperity of the posterity were brilliantly inherited and developed by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's great cause was splendidly accomplished by the Leader.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people are living a happy life today in an independent and prosperous, powerful socialist country with the most advanced socialist system, singing of a paradise on earth.

Greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association, our people look back with deep emotion upon the immortal exploits and precious feats of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, deepening the feelings of unbounded respect for and adoration of him, and are burning with a firm determination to unite themselves closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people to victory and glory, and promote the revolution and construction more powerfully.

THREE MAJOR TASKS OF TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

The Third Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the militant tasks of further accelerating the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technological revolution, the central tasks of the grand Six-Year Plan put forward by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of our Party, and bringing about a new turn in the development of the engineering industry.

Particularly at the recent Plenum the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung profoundly elucidated again the revolutionary essence of our Party's Juche-motivated and original line on the three major tasks of the technological revolution and its great theoretical and practical significance and made clear the position of the engineering industry in the carrying out of the three major tasks of the technological revolution and the orientation and ways for its development.

The technological revolution is an important component part of the building of socialism and communism and a lofty revolutionary task for delivering the working people, already freed from exploitation and oppression, even from arduous labour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 47.)

The three major tasks of the technological revolution laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung are in essence lofty and worthwhile tasks for improving the labour conditions of the working people on the basis of up-to-date techniques and freeing them from heavy and labourious work. They are, in the final analysis, designed to make arduous labour easy, highly productive and safer, bring agricultural labour closer to industrial labour, make the women's household work simple and easy, and thereby enable all the working people to work with ease but produce more wealth and make their life more bountiful and civilized.

The line of the three major tasks of the techno-

logical revolution advanced by the Leader is a creative application and development of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and most correctly reflects the basic demands of socialist and communist construction and the law of the development of the technological revolution in our country. This line has opened up the clear-cut way of the technological revolution in our country where socialist industrialization has been carried into effect.

The development of the engineering industry is of very great significance in successfully fulfilling the three major tasks of the technological revolution and rapidly developing the productive forces of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...The successful fulfilment of the tasks of the technical revolution, which is the central task of the Six-Year Plan, depends largely on the engineering industry." ("New Year Address," 1971, p. 8.)

The technological revolution of turning man's labour into machine labour is, in short, engineering revolution. Without development of the engineering industry, the machine-tool industry manufacturing machines in particular, neither the technical progress of the national economy nor the high development of productive forces is thinkable.

The development of the engineering industry holds a key position in the progress of the nation's productive forces and the technological revolution.

Our Party, under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, has directed great attention to the development of the engineering industry. As a result, signal progress has been made in this field. Particularly, during the period of socialist industrialization and all-round technical reconstruction the might of the engineering industry increased beyond measure. The engineering industry of our country has reached such a very high level as it can produce without difficulty various kinds of large-size machines and precision machines needed for the national economy and defence building.

As a result of making another big leap in the machine-tool production in the first year of the Six-Year Plan under the wise leadership and constant care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the solid foundation has been laid for the successful ful-

fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technological revolution, the central tasks of the Six-Year Plan.

In order to successfully carry out the three major tasks of the technological revolution which require a high level of machine revolution it is essential to develop the engineering industry more energetically.

The rapid development of the engineering industry is a prerequisite to the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technological revolution which are to be carried out at a high stage after industrialization.

It is the essential content of the three major tasks of the technological revolution to narrow down the distinctions of labour and deliver the working people from arduous labour. The process of doing so is realized through the law-governed process of socialist and communist construction and technical development, the process of replacing outdated technique with the new one and new technique with the newer one, and mechanizing manual labour and steadily developing mechanization, semi-automation and automation.

In the period of the three major tasks of the technological revolution which are to be carried out after the task of mechanization has been fulfilled in the main through the successful realization of all-round technical reconstruction it is necessary to complete mechanization which has not yet been effected partially and, at the same time, carry out the task of semi-automation and automation which mark a high stage of technical development.

All this shows that the engineering industry should be developed rapidly in order to carry out the three major tasks of the technological revolution with success.

It is particularly important to increase continuously the output of machine-tools and expand rapidly variety for laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and successfully carrying out the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

Machine-tools are the core of heavy industry and the nucleus of the technological revolution. The execution of the three major tasks of the technological revolution—the technological revolution for reducing the distinctions between heavy and light labour to a considerable extent and eliminating heat-affected labour and harmful labour in industry, a technological revolution in agriculture and the technological revolution for delivering the women from the burdens of household work—calls for increasing the production of machine-tools in a big way and for the ample production and supply of various modern machines and equipment such as special machine-tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine-tools, large-size machine-tools and efficient single-purpose machine tools. Only by boosting the production of machine-tools continuously and increasing their variety, is it possible to

keep better the balance between machines in the engineering industry and bring its might into the fullest play. By so doing we can more fully equip the national economy as a whole with modern techniques, greatly increase the economic might of the country and make our country a more highly developed industrial state.

To increase rapidly the output of tractors and automobiles needed in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture is one of the important factors in successfully carrying out the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 49.)

Machines cannot do all the labour of man in the rural economy. Therefore, chemicalization should be positively pushed forward along with the rapid promotion of the mechanization of farming operations, so that machines and chemicals may do farm work for man. Only then is it possible to completely eliminate labourious work in agriculture.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung irrigation and electrification have been splendidly realized in the socialist countryside of our country and a great progress has been made in mechanization and chemicalization as well. The central task of the rural technological revolution at present is to effect comprehensive mechanization and all-round chemicalization.

For the realization of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization the engineering industry should ensure successfully all machines and equipment needed for them. Especially, only by supplying more tractors and lorries can the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy be rapidly accelerated to liberate the peasants from arduous labour as early as possible and drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

It is of special importance to rapidly develop the electronic and automation industries in the execution of the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all domains of the national economy has placed before the engineering industry the important task of developing the electronic and automation industries." (Ibid., pp. 42-43.)

The introduction of semi-automation and au-

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country (2)

OBJECTS OF STRUGGLE AND TACTICAL LINE OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN AGRARIAN REFORM

OBJECTS OF STRUGGLE IN AGRARIAN REFORM

The question of the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform is a question as to what force should be opposed and whose land should be confiscated.

Only when a Party of the working class in guiding the agrarian revolution correctly defines the objects of struggle, is it possible to thoroughly isolate the class enemy and win over the broad masses and thereby successfully carry out the agrarian revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of our country and the centuries-old aspirations of our peasantry for land, our people's power defined those whose land had to be confiscated and carried out the agrarian reform thorough-goingly by the method of confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to

tation in all domains of the national economy is a ripe problem placed on the order of the day at present in the development of our revolution and our socialist construction.

Only by extensively introducing semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy is it possible to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour, radically improve labour conditions and completely liberate all the working people from arduous labour. Only by automating all processes of production is it possible to lessen the gap between physical and mental labour and increase production at a steady, high tempo for successfully seizing the material fortress of communism.

The ideological consciousness of men is determined by the mode of social existence. Therefore, the successful carrying out of the three major tasks of the technological revolution and the rapid growth of productive forces make it possible to capture easily the ideological fortress of communism, too.

The rapid development of the engineering industry, the key to successfully carrying out the three major tasks of technological revolution, re-

the landless or land-poor peasants." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 10.)

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the balance of class forces must be correctly calculated in defining the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform.

It is because the agrarian reform is a serious revolution of abolishing the feudal landownership which has deeply rooted in the rural areas over thousands of years and because the successful solution of the land problem is impossible without a correct calculation of the balance of class forces.

Full consideration must be given also to landownership in defining the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform.

Generally, landownership in those countries which were colonial, semi-feudal societies is very complex because the feudal relations held sway and the imperialists pursu-

revolutionary tasks for greatly expediting the building of socialism and communism, asks the workers in this field to display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. When a high revolutionary zeal is displayed by workers who make and handle machines, all machines can be made.

Today our machine-makers and the entire working people are effecting a big leap in the execution of the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction, put forward by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and his programmatic teaching given at the recent Third Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee on bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the engineering industry to carry out the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

Our machine-makers and working people under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely achieve brilliant results in carrying out the three major tasks of the technological revolution by attaining the epochal development of the engineering industry.

Kim Hak Su

ed the policy of expropriating land there.

It is impossible to rightly define the objects of struggle in the agrarian revolution without analyzing correctly such landownership.

Another thing to be fully reckoned in defining the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform is the attitude of the peasantry towards land.

The agrarian reform is a revolution which brings about a change, above all, in the socio-economic position of the peasants themselves. Accordingly, the attitude of the peasantry, the people concerned, towards land must be taken into full account for the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, defined most correctly the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform, taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and landownership in our rural areas and the age-old desire of the peasantry for land.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The immediate objects of our struggle are the lackeys of imperialism who are at pains to reintroduce the imperialist forces, and the feudal forces—that is, the landlords—that have allied themselves with them." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 7.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the Japanese imperialists, the pro-Japanese lackeys, the traitors to the nation and the Korean landlords were the main objects of struggle in the agrarian reform in our country.

The Japanese imperialists were our people's sworn enemy who enforced the brutal colonial rule in Korea for nearly 40 years and the landlords who were the biggest in the size of landownership.

Even according to the statistics released by Japanese imperialism in 1937, more than 80 per cent of the landlords owning more than 200 *chongbo* of land each in Korea were Japs.

The pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation were the class enemy who oppressed and exploited our people in league with the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and most of them were the landlords. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism they became the lackeys of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and obstructed in every way the building of a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

Therefore, they were the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform—the first step taken for fulfilment of the task of democratizing Korea.

A serious question raised in defining the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation was how to define those who served in the Japanese imperialist establishments in the past.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We cannot call a man a lackey of Japanese imperialism simply because he worked under a Japanese. Over a period of nearly 40 long years many Koreans found it impossible to make a living without entering the service of Japanese imperialist establishments. Needless to say, those who suppressed and murdered people deliberately in order to destroy the revolution, those who betrayed and sold out the national interests for the benefit of Japanese imperialism, and those elements that collaborated actively and intentionally with Japanese imperialism should be defined as lackeys. Such traitors to the nation

must be liquidated through a mass struggle by arousing the masses to action. But those who were obliged to serve in the Japanese imperialist establishments in order to make a living or did so under pressure and the subordinate clerks who performed no more than a negative and passive role there cannot be labelled as lackeys. Those people should be educated and remoulded and the way should be open to them for regeneration." (Ibid., p. 6.)

This teaching of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was the wisest line that made it possible to correctly deal with in our country the question of those who served in the Japanese imperialist establishments.

It was thanks to the wise line laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our Party could deal with, correctly and without serious deviations, the question of the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation, an important question in liquidating the remnant forces of Japanese imperialist colonial rule right after liberation, and in this course it could enhance the revolutionary ardor of the masses of the people greatly.

The most serious question in defining the objects of struggle at the time of the agrarian reform was the question of how to define the landlords and what land to be confiscated.

This question posed itself as quite an important question for the thorough achievement of the anti-feudal aim of the agrarian reform in our country where landownership was very complex.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the landownership and relations of exploitation in the rural areas of our country, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defined as landlords those who owned more than five *chongbo* of land each and perpetrated feudal exploitation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"When carrying out the agrarian reform... we followed the policy whereby we defined as landlords all those who had owned land exceeding five *chongbo* and leased out their land for tenancy, and confiscated their estates." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 311.)

The line set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of defining as landlords all those who owned more than five *chongbo* of land and leased it was the correctest line based on a scientific analysis of the feudal relations of exploitation and the level of development of agricultural productive forces in the rural areas of our country.

There was little difference between big and small landlords in our countryside; in fact, the small landlords were little different from the big landlords in squeezing sweat and blood out of peasants.

The line of defining those who owned more than five *chongbo* of land and leased it as landlords took into consideration the relations of such cruel exploitation and the level of development of agricultural productive forces in the rural areas of our country.

The acreage of arable land per household could not exceed 5 *chongbo* at the maximum because of the level of development of agricultural productive forces in our country at the time of the agrarian reform. Those who owned more than 5 *chongbo* of land leased it to use it as a means of exploitation. It was, therefore, natural that

they should be defined as the exploiters and landlord class from the class stand.

At that time households of the landlords who had more than 5 *chongbo* of land and were engaged in feudal exploitation numbered over 40,000, whereas 700,000-800,000 households of the peasants had to get land distribution in the northern half of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, defined those who owned more than 5 *chongbo* of land and leased it as landlords in our country, and thus made it possible to thoroughly liquidate a handful of the landlord class and firmly win the broad masses of the peasants over to the side of the revolution.

Defining the landlord class as the principal object of struggle in the agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, defined all the land not tilled by the owners but leased permanently as the object of confiscation.

The line of confiscating all the land not tilled by the owners was a revolutionary line that guaranteed a thorough-going liquidation of all forms of feudal relations of exploitation in our country.

In our country there were no small number of people who owned less than 5 *chongbo* of land each and leased the whole or part of it.

In such conditions, if the objects of confiscation were limited to the landlords' land alone, the landlord class could be wiped out as a class but the feudal relations of exploitation could not be liquidated completely in the countryside.

Therefore, all the land used as a means of feudal exploitation, along with that of the landlords, had to be confiscated, regardless of their size, in order to liquidate completely the feudal relations of exploitation in the countryside. By so doing it was possible to wipe out completely every form of feudal exploitation, along with the feudal landlord class in the rural areas.

In our country, however, those who owned less than 5 *chongbo* of land and leased the whole or part of it were not liquidated though landlords were wiped out, but only their land leased was confiscated.

This enabled us to thoroughly abolish the feudal system of tenancy, isolate a handful of class enemy and win over to the side of the revolution all the forces which could be won over in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, so as to ensure the smooth development of the country's revolution as a whole.

As seen above, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defined most correctly the objects of struggle, the objects of confiscation, in the agrarian reform in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, and thus guaranteed the most thorough carrying out of the agrarian reform.

TACTICAL LINE OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN AGRARIAN REFORM

It is of very great significance to lay down a correct tactical line for the agrarian reform which is attended by a fierce class struggle as is the case with all other revolutionary struggles. It is because a correct tactical line secures the overwhelming supremacy of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces and guarantees the successful carrying out of the

agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader, correctly defined the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform and formulated in an original way the tactical line of class struggle for the successful accomplishment of the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The tactics of our Party at the time of the agrarian reform was to unfold a class struggle against the landlords in reliance on the strength of the masses of the peasants with the poor peasants and hired peasants as the core. At that time we strove to win over the middle peasants so that they might express their sympathy with our Party's policy of confiscating the landlords' land, and as for the rich peasants, we isolated them, telling them: 'We won't touch you. So, don't be meddlesome but keep still.'"

The tactical line of class struggle in the agrarian reform formulated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a unique embodiment in the agrarian revolution of his creative idea consistently held to by him of properly combining the class line and the mass line, was based on an overall analysis of the actual class composition in our countryside and the stand and attitude of various strata towards the agrarian reform.

The poor peasants and hired peasants made up the absolute majority of the peasants in our country. They were subjected to the most cruel colonial and feudal exploitation and oppression as a land-poor semi-proletariat or landless proletariat in the countryside.

Therefore, the poor and hired peasants had keener interests in the agrarian reform than anyone else, and were the sections that could turn out most actively in the struggle against the landlord class.

The middle peasants are the petty-bourgeoisie in the countryside; they generally do farming with their own means of production including land and farm implements and basically support themselves. Therefore, they have nothing to gain or lose in the agrarian reform.

But the economy of the middle peasants in our country was quite small in size and they steadily went bankrupt and were reduced to poor or hired peasants owing to the predatory policy of Japanese imperialism and the oppression by the landlords and rich peasants and usurers.

So, the middle peasants could express sympathy with the agrarian reform which abolishes the feudal relations of exploitation and support the agrarian reform, for their own interests.

The rich peasants are the rural bourgeoisie who are possessed of their own land, farm implements and draught animals, hire farm hands to do farming and exploit peasants by leasing out part of their own land and by practicing usury.

But, the force of the rich peasants was quite weak because of underdeveloped capitalism in rural areas of our country. And they ran their economy not by the capitalist methods but chiefly by feudal ones. So, the rich peasants in our country were landlords rather than the rural bourgeoisie. Accordingly, they could not be the ally of the working class in the agrarian reform which abolishes the feudal system of tenancy.

As a matter of course, the rich peasants felt themselves

aggrieved at and discontented with the agrarian reform, since it proved a blow to their landlordly aspect and checked the capitalist development of agriculture. They, however, did not so desperately oppose the agrarian reform as the landlords did, for it was not aimed at liquidating the whole of rich peasant economy.

If we had allied ourselves dogmatically with the rich peasants in our country without taking into account such feature of theirs, we would have failed to eliminate the landlordly aspect of the rich peasants and, further, achieve the anti-feudal aim of the revolution thoroughly in the agrarian reform. On the contrary, if we had liquidated all the rich peasants through the agrarian reform without taking into consideration the stage of the revolution, they would have sided with the landlords to increase that much the forces opposed to the agrarian reform and make it difficult to carry out the agrarian revolution successfully. All these show that the line of isolating the rich peasants in the agrarian reform was the solely correct line in our country.

The tactical line formulated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of relying firmly on the poor peasants and hired peasants, making an alliance with the middle peasants and isolating the rich peasants was the correctest line that secured the overwhelming preponderance of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces in the agrarian reform by building up the main force solidly and rallying all the forces which could be won over and thus guaranteed the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform.

While building up solidly the main force of the revolution and its allies, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed a serious attention to dispersing and weakening the counter-revolutionary forces to the maximum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Important thing is to weaken the counter-revolutionary forces. This is just as important as strengthening the revolutionary forces." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 92-3.)

The dispersing and weakening of the counter-revolutionary forces is of very great importance for the smooth development of the revolution even under the condition in which the overwhelming preponderance of revolutionary forces is ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, saw to it that as many counter-revolutionary forces as possible were isolated, those who were liable to vacillate were torn apart from them and those who resisted were suppressed thoroughly.

And he took measures to deprive the counter-revolutionary forces of their economic foothold to weaken their material force which they could rely on for resisting and to open a way to life for those who did not resist, and thus dispersed and weakened the counter-revolutionary forces to the maximum.

In accordance with the wise line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party mobilized the masses of the people and unfolded a vigorous struggle to liquidate the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation right after liberation. Our Party thereby rendered it impossible for the landlords to tie up with the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation, isolated the rich peasants tactically and

made it impossible for landlords to ally themselves with all reactionaries including the counter-revolutionary forces in south Korea.

And our Party mobilized, prior to the agrarian reform, the masses of the peasants to wage a powerful struggle for the three-to-seven system of tenancy with the active support of the working class, and thus dealt heavy political and economic blows at the landlords.

When such an active offensive was taken against the landlords, a section of landlords vacillated.

The feature of the composition of the landlords in our country made such a phenomenon more pronounced.

About 15 per cent of over 40,000 landlords in our country lived in towns and engaged in medium- or small-scale trade and industry.

The agrarian reform did not yet make capitalist trade and industry the object of attack and expropriation since it was an attack on the feudal landlords and a struggle to expropriate them.

Under such a condition loss of land in the countryside did not prove a decisive blow to the landlords who lived in towns engaging in capitalist trade and industry. Therefore, their stand was different from that of the feudal landlords engaged only in feudal exploitation, and their resistance to the agrarian reform was quite weak, too.

It was an effective method of dispersing and weakening the enemy forces in the agrarian reform not to touch the capitalist trade and industry, concentrating attack on feudal landownership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, saw to it that not all the landlords were punished in the same breath but those who did not offer resistance though deprived of their lands were moved to other localities and land was given to them to open a way for making a living, and the landlord class itself was thus dispersed, disrupted and wiped out.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"During the agrarian reform we expropriated the land of some 44,000 landlords, a considerable number. We did not hang or shoot the landlords, but only deprived them of their lands and transferred them to other places." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 312.)

The original line set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of moving those non-resistant landlords to other localities and making them live there was a wise line that prevented the tie-up of the reactionary forces by dispersing the landlords' force and that weakened to the maximum the resistance of the landlords whose land was deprived, by showing the non-resistant landlords the way to life.

This line was effective in eliminating the reactionary influence of the landlords on the backward section of peasants. And those landlords who were moved to other localities were allowed to live a life under the strict control and surveillance of the government organs and were punished ruthlessly in case they committed even the slightest vicious acts.

It was thanks to the correctest tactical line of class struggle set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung that we could carry out the agrarian reform very smoothly and successfully, without any deviations in lines, though it was attended by a fierce class struggle.

OUR JUST MEASURES FOR PULLING DOWN BARRIERS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AND RESTORING SEVERED TIES OF THE NATION

To pull down the barrier between the north and the south and restore the severed ties of the nation is the most urgent task for the entire people of north and south Korea, whose fulfillment allows not a moment's delay.

The tragedy of territorial division and national split which has continued for 27 years now due to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism has brought really immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to our people.

Today the biggest national tragedy still continues of parents and sons, husbands and wives, relatives and friends living torn apart in the north and the south owing to the split without having any contact and without hearing anything about their fate from each other even in their own country, their own territory.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic have, from the first days of the nation's division, made time and again fair proposals for realizing the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference after driving out U.S. imperialism from south Korea and have made every sincere effort to materialize the humanitarian measures for restoring the national ties between the north and the south and effecting contacts, mutual visits and exchange of letters between the north and the south even before the complete reunification is attained.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, taught as follows:

"With a view to lessening the sufferings of

the people caused by the division and helping promote reunification, we...proposed to realize economic and cultural interchange between the north and the south, leaving political questions aside, and repeatedly proposed to realize mutual visits and, first of all, correspondence between the north and the south so as to meet the burning desire of the separated parents, wives and children, relatives and friends." ("On the South Korean Revolution and National Reunification," pp. 365-66.)

In accordance with this correct policy presented by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and the Government of our Republic have long proposed repeatedly to lessen the suffering of the people caused by the split, make the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south meet, and realize free mutual visits and correspondence between them as the initial step.

Already in January 1949, through a statement of our Minister of Communications, we proposed to the south Korean authorities to open regular postal service between the north and the south.

However, this humanitarian proposal of ours was not realized due to the obstruction of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

In October 1954 after the war the Eighth Session of our Supreme People's Assembly made, together with a number of rational proposals for the acceleration of the country's peaceful reunification, a proposal for convening a conference of north and south Korean representa-

tives at Panmunjom or Kaesong to discuss the question of starting economic and cultural interchange, trade, mutual visits and correspondence between the north and the south with a view to tearing down the barriers between the north and the south and restoring the severed national ties. In December of the same year the Minister of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again proposed to the south Korean authorities concerned that regular communication and postal services be opened between north and south Korea at an early date.

In his speech at the tenth anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, reclarifying the correct policy for the realization of national reunification, taught again that the broken national ties should be restored by effecting, first of all, free travel, correspondence and economic, cultural, scientific and artistic intercourses between the north and the south in order to create conditions for mutual contacts between the north and the south.

Dictated by the lofty humanitarian stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic to mitigate the sufferings of the people caused by the split at an early date, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent in January 1957 a message proposing to exchange letters of inquiry between the separated parents, wives and children, relatives and friends and, to this end, exchange postal matters regularly in a certain place, to the side of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

The First and Sixth Sessions of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again advanced, along with a series of rational proposals for the acceleration of the country's reunification, a proposal to the south Korean authorities that free travel and correspondence between the north and the south be effected at the earliest possible date as the first step for reestablishing the national ties even before the reunification.

In its appeal the Joint Conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland held in December 1963, proposing again that the representatives of north and south Korea have talks as soon as possible to discuss concrete problems for achieving the complete reunification through a series of transitional steps, suggested that correspondence and free travel be realized between the north and the south as the first im-

mediate step to put an end to the tragedy of partition and restore the broken ties of the nation and advanced concrete measures—telegraph, telephone, communication service, postal exchange and visits of reporters, sportsmen and artistes—for their materialization.

The lofty compatriotic step taken by our Party and the Government of our Republic to alleviate the sufferings of the people resulting from the split was acceptable to all as a reflection of the unanimous desire of the north and south Korean people.

It goes without saying that if the U.S. imperialists and their stooges had not resorted to obstructive machinations and if the south Korean authorities had been concerned even a little about lessening the suffering of the people caused by the split, an end would have been put already long ago to the tragic situation in which parents, wives and children, relatives and friends live torn apart in the north and the south without hearing anything about their fate from each other.

In reflection of the unanimous desire and will of the entire people for restoring the severed national ties between the north and the south, we proposed more than once that the north-south interchange in such fields as science, culture, art and sports be effected, scientific researches and experiences exchanged and observation study and sightseeing organized.

It is widely known to the world that the youth organization of our country suggested already long ago that all the youths and students in north and south Korea pool their strength for achieving the country's reunification and proposed time and again to have talks to discuss the problems of common concern to the north and south Korean youth and students including the problems of exchanging youth art troupes, jointly organizing art festivals, visiting and inspecting together famous scenic spots and places of historical interest and resuming the relay race between Sinuiju and Pusan and inter-city football games which had been annual events before liberation.

Also, the Second Writers' Congress of our country, advancing a proposal for making joint efforts to make the national culture of our country with a long history of five thousand years flower and develop, to the writers, critics and dilettantes in the southern half, proposed that the writers of the north and the south exchange their works with each other and extensively organize forum on and meeting for study of the literary question, and their free travel for joint inspection and collection of materials for their works be ensured.

All these proposals were warmly supported

and approved by our people and the broad world public.

The Inaugural Congress of the General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea held in March 1961 proposed again that the writers and artistes of the north and the south have contact as soon as possible, freely travel the north and the south from Mt. Paekdu-san to Mt. Hanra-san for collecting materials for their works, jointly create film, drama and other literary and art works and jointly conduct the work of unearthing and arranging more heritages of our classic literature and arts and inheriting and developing them.

Our scientists, out of their sincere desire to achieve the national unity of the scientists in north and south Korea and further facilitate the prosperity of the country and nation and the development of science, proposed long ago to the scientists of south Korea that the scientists of the north and the south establish contacts, discuss freely the scientific matters of common concern, exchange experiences, co-operate with each other and exchange scientific magazines.

The Second National Meeting of Journalists proposed that the journalists of the north and the south meet at one place to exchange views and establish contacts for information, out of a sincere desire for the development of the press culture of our country and the contact and unity of men of the press in the north and the south. The Second Congress of the Union of Architects of Korea held in December 1964, eagerly hoping to see the architects of the north and the south pool their strength and strive together to win for the fatherland world-wide fame, proposed to the architects of south Korea, above all, that free visits of architects in north and south Korea and exchange of their experiences be realized.

We have also proposed time and again the contacts of sportsmen of the north and the south and the mutual intercourse of physical culture and sports and made sincere efforts for their early realization.

As is known to all, the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has expressed confidence that if the sportsmen of the north and the south pool their strength and talents and participate in the international sports games as a single Korean team, they would demonstrate to the full the heroic mettle and resourcefulness of the Korean sportsmen to the whole world and proposed this more than once.

All this shows convincingly what consistent and sincere efforts our Party and the Government of our Republic have made to tear down the barriers between the north and the south

and alleviate the sufferings of the nation caused by the division and to restore the severed ties of the nation and facilitate the cause of national reunification.

However, all these sincere efforts and lofty compatriotic proposals made by us have not yet born fruits or have still not been realized on account of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. This owes entirely to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its national splitting policy and to the traitorous acts of its dirty puppet dogs. The treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique, the despicable dogs of U.S. imperialism and archtraitors, have severely punished south Korean people who merely utter the words of north-south contact or "peaceful reunification," under the "anti-communist law," a diabolical fascist evil law, and committed a never-to-be-forgiven traitorous crime of preventing the kith and kin torn apart in the north and the south even from meeting each other in an alien land.

Now the traitorous clique are trying frantically to hamper the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations held to prepare the way for realizing free travel and exchange of letters between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south and finding the separated families.

Recently the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique declared a "state of emergency" on the pretext of the nonexistent "danger of invasion of the south from the north" and enacted many fascist evil laws including a "law on special measure for national defence" to back it up, and are frantically suppressing the people to put down the ever-mounting movement of the south Korean people for peaceful national reunification, further fascistize the socio-political life and step up war preparations, throwing the south Korean society into great unrest and terror.

With no desperate machination, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys wipe out the burning desire of the entire people of north and south Korea to pull down the barriers between the north and the south, restore the severed national ties and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The tragedy of territorial division and national split must be removed at the earliest possible date and the door of reunification opened without fail.

The entire people of north and south Korea will surely tear down the artificial barriers, realize the contact and interchange between the north and the south and, furthermore, accomplish the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme task of the nation, in firmer unity.

REACTIONARY NATURE OF "REUNIFICATION BY PREVAILING OVER COMMUNISM"

Advocated by Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique with Backing of U.S. Imperialism and Japanese Militarism

The puppet clique of the archtraitor Pak Jung Hi, with the active backing of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, clamour about "reunification by prevailing over communism" whenever they open their mouth according to the script prepared by their masters. The rascals rave that "the key to reunification is to cultivate strength" and they will "devote" their "all without stint" to building up "strength by the mid-1970's."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, pointed out as follows:

"The south Korean puppets under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists clamour that the reunification of Korea must always be a 'reunification by prevailing over communism' and that it is necessary to foster power for it; they prattle that actions have to be taken to 'protect' south Korea against the fictitious 'threat of southward aggression.' This is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up their design to stifle the south Korean revolution, and their aggressive ambition to invade the northern half of the Republic by force of arms." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," pp. 92-93.)

The essence of the "reunification by prevailing over communism" vociferously advocated by the enemy lies in conquering the northern half of the Republic through a war of aggression and turning the whole of Korea into a colony of U.S. imperialism, into its military base.

With a view to realizing this ambition the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

However, the Korean war showed that no force on earth could conquer the Korean people.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists make the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their faithful stooges, blow the trumpet of "reunification by prevailing over communism" in a frantic attempt to ignite a new war in Korea and fulfil their ambition to occupy the whole of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are running wild to reinforce military potential by increasing the puppet armed forces in south Korea in a big way, modernizing their military equipment and expanding military establishments, blabbing about the need "to build up strength" under the slogan of "reunification by prevailing over communism."

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are bringing into south Korea strategic nuclear weapons, guided missiles and various other new-type weapons and combat equipment and setting up the "wartime mobilization system" to hurl the south Korean people into an aggressive war, while newly building or expanding military airfields, rocket bases, strategic highways and other military bases and establishments everywhere in south Korea.

Particularly recently the U.S. imperialists have been intensifying their policies of aggression and war as never before behind the curtain of their farce of the deceptive "reduction of the U.S. army."

Under the pretext of filling "vacuum" caused by the "U.S. army cutback" the U.S. imperialists are bringing into south Korea such aggressive armed forces as new fighter-bomber groups and tactical flying corps one after another, while increasing the south Korean puppet army in a big way and stepping up its "modernization" and actively drawing the Japanese militarists burning with the ambition of re aggression in Asia in their manoeuvres for provocation of another

aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Dancing after the U.S. imperialists' pipe in their farce of "reduction" of their aggressor army occupying south Korea, the Japanese militarists, openly prattling that Japan should "study the ways of defending south Korea by herself," are malignantly scheming under the command of U.S. imperialism to exercise control over the south Korean puppet army and, further, place south Korea under their military control.

The "agreement on the return of Okinawa" concluded between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the sinister war confabs held by warmaniac Agnew of U.S. imperialism, the boss Sato of Japanese militarism and the traitor Pak Jung Hi in Seoul of south Korea patently show how recklessly and frantically the U.S. imperialists are trying to further intensify the conspiracy and collusion with the Japanese militarists and egg the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to trigger another war of aggression in Korea.

While stepping up war preparations, the U.S. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating armed provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and grave hostile provocations of smuggling their armed spies into the northern half of the Republic through the Demilitarized Zone and sending their armed spy ships and various types of reconnaissance planes in succession into the territorial waters and air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to start a war directly.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique commit all these hostile acts under the plea of "protecting" south Korea from the "threat of communist aggression from the north."

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention of solving the question of Korean reunification by force of arms.

"'Communist aggression from the north' is nothing but a subterfuge of the U.S. imperialists to cover up their sinister design to continue the occupation of south Korea, extend their invasion to the whole of Korea and further their aggression in Asia." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 403.)

Originally, "communist aggression" is a deceptive watchword forged by the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, to justify their policies of aggression and war.

It is under the fabricated slogan of nonexistent "threat of communist aggression," the deceitfulness of which has already been laid bare in all its nakedness, that the U.S. imperialists are madly working to legalize their military occupation of south Korea and their unheard-of military fascist rule based on it and to "justify" their new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists ever veil their true colours as the most brutal colo-

nial ruler of south Korea, as the author of the split of Korea and the main obstacle to Korea's reunification and as the criminal who has aggravated the tension in Korea to bring the situation to the brink of a war.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique relentlessly suppress all the forces opposed to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, declaring "anti-communism" as the "first state policy."

It is under the signboard of "anti-communism" that the rascals are brutally suppressing and killing south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are fighting against U.S. imperialist colonial rule and for freedom and liberation of the south Korean people and for national reunification. It is also under the signboard of "anti-communism" that the rascals are whipping up feeling of fratricidal conflict, frantically kicking up a war racket all over south Korea. And it is still under the signboard of "anti-communism" that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are actively ushering the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into south Korea and have thrown tens of thousands of south Korean young and middle-aged people into the shambles of South Viet Nam as the bullet shield of U.S. imperialism.

In south Korea today "anti-communism" serves the U.S. imperialists and their bootlickers as a "universal remedy" for "justifying" all their criminal acts.

Recently the rascals have concocted a number of fascist evil laws including a "law on special measure for national defence" under the signboard of a "state of emergency" and are brutally suppressing the people to put down the ever-mounting movement of the south Korean people for peaceful national reunification, further fascistize the socio-political life and step up war preparations.

All facts show that the "reunification by prevailing over communism" by the enemy is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition to occupy the whole of Korea by force of arms, "justifying" their frenzied war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and their brutal fascist suppression of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and their national-splitting policy and for the liberation and freedom of the south Korean people and for national reunification.

"Reunification by prevailing over communism" advocated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, in fact, aims to prevent the country's reunification and to leave south Korea for good in the hands of the U.S. imperialists as their colony.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The 'reunification by prevailing over communism' vociferously advocated by the south Korean rulers means attaining 'reunification' after wiping out communism. This is a fantastic daydream and is nothing but a nonsensical talk of the stupid." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress

Japanese Militarism—the Sworn Enemy of The Korean People

(3)

The Japanese militarists who occupied Korea and imposed upon our people untold miseries and the bitter life of colonial slave for nearly half a century, are now openly stretching out their talons of aggression again to Korea and other countries of Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, in a vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great

Leader of revolution, said as follows:

"Japan has again become the hotbed of fresh aggression and war in Asia, against which the Asian peoples have to heighten their vigilance. Our country is the first target of attack for Japanese militarism in its foreign aggression. The Japanese militarists have already begun creeping into south Korea. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, they have worked out most reckless war plans to invade Korea, openly scheming to send their

armed forces of aggression to the Korean front, and have gone so far as to declare the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a zone of operation." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 103.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the Japanese militarists, backed by the U.S. imperialists, are hot for overseas aggression, making our country the first target of their attack.

of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 93.)

The people in the northern half of the Republic, taking the communist idea as their own unshakable idea, have built a sovereign, independent state, rich and strong, and created a new, happy life. In the northern half of the Republic the Communists have already become the reliable leading force and the communist idea has turned into a material force which no other force can destroy.

The people in the northern half of the Republic, arming themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and rallied close around him, are now vigorously marching ahead along the road indicated by the Leader in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and realize communism, the ideal of mankind. History proves eloquently that the imperialists' attempt to wipe out communism in Korea by force can never be realized. Communism could be wiped out in Korea even neither by the robber Japanese imperialists' barbarous colonial rule of nearly 40 years nor by the U.S. imperialists' three-year-long criminal war of aggression to conquer the northern half of the Republic.

The archtraitor Syngman Rhee who had set it as his lifelong task to wipe out communism and advocated "reunification by opposing communism," was severely punished and ousted in the end by the people for the crimes he himself had committed.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique should look squarely at the reality. Time and situation have changed. Today the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists face a serious crisis internally and externally. The position of the south Korean puppet

clique is little different from that of their masters. The U.S. imperialists and Sato and his followers of Japan will never be able to save the south Korean puppet clique from their ruin just as they failed to deliver the Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan and the Thieu junta of South Viet Nam.

The south Korean people are now vigorously fighting for independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, determinedly opposing and rejecting the "reunification by prevailing over communism."

Faithfully following the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, the south Korean people are now waging a staunch struggle for driving out of south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the principal obstacle to Korea's reunification, ending their colonial rule, toppling the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and attaining the victory of the revolution.

No force on earth can block the march of the Korean people who are forging ahead with vigor, rallied as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Before long the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be chased out of south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique be toppled and the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea be accomplished without fail by the revolutionary struggle of the people in north and south Korea.

Li Hyon Ik

During the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea, under the U.S. imperialists' command Japanese militarism that is accustomed to making "fortune" with the backing of big powers took part in the war of aggression against the Korean people openly and secretly and actively supported the U.S. imperialists with its human and material resources.

The Japanese militarists offered the territory of Japan to U.S. imperialism as its operations command, attacking base and supply base for the war of aggression in Korea.

The rogue Ridgway, the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, confessed in his memoirs that the Korean war could not have been protracted for three months but for the assistance of Japan that supplied war materials and repaired and remanufactured vehicles. This is more than enough to show how actively the Japanese militarists aided U.S. imperialism in the Korean aggression.

No sooner U.S. imperialism ignited the war of aggression in Korea than the Japanese militarists, in conspiracy with it, revived the Japanese army in the names of "police reserve force" and "maritime police," directly sent to the Korean front their military personnel and vessels, and let notorious Japanese specialists in bacteriological weapons take part in the bacteriological warfare by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

In this way, the Japanese militarists appeared again as the sworn enemy of the Korean people and began to commit indelible, unpardonable crimes such as hostile acts, atrocious murder.

Despite the repeated warnings of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the strong opposition from the Korean and Japanese peoples and from the peace-loving peoples the world over, the Japanese militarists, along with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, perpetrated a criminal act of bringing the "south Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion and concocting the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and other aggressive documents under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The "agreements" concluded between the Japanese militarists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band, as a product of the U.S. imperialists' vicious

policy of aggression in the Far East and Asia, are aggressive documents for the Japanese militarists to materialize their ambition of reinvasion of Korea and Asia; they are criminal, traitorous ones for the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang to make the south Korean people a victim of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' undisguised aggression and plunder.

The Japanese militarists' policy of hostility towards and reinvasion scheme against, our country have become more pronounced since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

The Japanese militarists have already penetrated deep into all fields of south Korea, political, economic, ideological and military.

Under the plea of the so-called "normalization of diplomatic relations between south Korea and Japan," they have set up a number of aggressive organs in south Korea to subjugate it politically.

Sato and his followers keep strengthening field agencies of control including the "Japanese embassy in south Korea" and enhancing their role and are pursuing the policy of political, economic and military aggression in south Korea and exercising political control over the south Korean puppet regime through a number of permanent aggressive organs.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists are spreading filthy ideological and cultural virus in south Korea and trying to dampen the deep-seated anti-Japanese sentiment of the south Korean people and make them worship Japan and thus paralyze their national consciousness of independence and class consciousness and frustrate their struggle for liberty, liberation and national reunification.

Parallel with the political and ideological penetration, the Japanese militarists are conducting economic infiltration into south Korea on a fuller scale.

Under the name of "economic cooperation" the Japanese monopoly capitalists have already sunk enormous capital in south Korea in the forms of financial and commercial credits and direct and joint investments to place under their fuller control the south Korean economy. As of the end of 1969, capital invested by Japanese

monopolies amounted to 35 per cent of the total foreign capital introduced in south Korea.

Japanese monopoly capital invested in south Korea is to control its economy and obtain colonial super-profits and fully meet the demand of U.S. imperialism for the militarization of south Korea's economy. More than 80 per cent of invested Japanese monopoly capital which is extending its influence in south Korea goes to the fields for increasing military potential and military maneuverability.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists make colossal profits on the increased export of goods; they sell their surplus goods to south Korea at high prices and take from there raw materials for a song.

Also under the name of technical "cooperation," Japanese monopoly capital has penetrated deep into all branches of south Korea's economy.

As mentioned above, the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme has now entered a stage of holding the control of south Korea's preferential industrial areas and they are using the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only as a guide for their aggression but also as an agent to this end. As a result, today south Korea is exposed to a grave danger of its being reduced again to a colony of the Japanese militarists.

The Japanese militarists are actively joining the U.S. imperialists in their preparations for a new war against the Korean people, under the "system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance" formed through the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

They have already worked out detailed war plans to invade Asian countries by participating in and availing themselves of another war of aggression which the U.S. imperialists will unleash in Korea, and have gone the length of declaring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a zone of their operations.

Sato and his followers of Japan are speedily expanding armaments and stepping up the build-up of the "self-defence forces" as never before, in an attempt to take an active part in the Korean aggressive war. The rearmament the Japanese militarists are promoting under an extremely rapacious

plan to invade Korea and Asia, is entering a graver stage as the days go by. Sato and his followers are spurring on militarization of Japan and the fascistization of her internal structure, prattling whenever they open their mouth that Japan should play a "leading role in Asia" and that Japan must have "military power commensurate with her national power."

These rascals' invasion of our country became more pronounced after the "Nixon-Sato talks" in November 1969 that marked a new stage in the U.S.-Japan collaboration, especially after the U.S. imperialist aggressors began to play their deceptive political trick of the so-called "reduction" of their aggressive army occupying south Korea.

The rogues openly express their intention to dispatch their aggressor armed forces to the Korean front, twaddling: "In case a war breaks out in Korea, Japan cannot remain a passive onlooker to it." They also reveal their aggressive intention to enter into a closer military tie-up with the south Korean puppets, gibbering: "Japan should fill the military vacancy" created by the "partial withdrawal" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. These rascals are also saying provocatively: "Japan cannot but study a measure to defend on its own south Korea." This is an exposure of their wicked intention to intensify aggression on south Korea to reduce it to a dual colony of U.S. imperialism and them.

Today the Japanese militarists are frantically stepping up the build-up of their armed forces designed to invade Korea and other Asian countries and their reinvasion of south Korea. This further aggravates tension in Korea that has reached its zenith owing to the new war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are watching the dangerous developments in Japan with sharp vigilance. Our Party and people will never tolerate the reaggression scheme of Japanese militarism but will continue to fight resolutely against it." (Ibid., p. 105.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the entire Korean people are closely following the ever-intensifying reinvasion ma-

noeuvres of the Japanese militarists and they will never allow the cursed history of these villains' aggression on our country to repeat itself.

The Japanese militarists, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, have crept into south Korea to make again "fortune" and are on the rampage to realize their wild ambition of aggression. But this is no more than a foolish wild fancy.

The Korean people rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, the legendary hero of the anti-

Japanese armed struggle and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, have firmly built up the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and get fully ready to repulse any attack of the enemy resolutely.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, oblivious of the lesson of history, recklessly start another war of aggression in our country, they will never escape the stern judgement from our people and be burnt to death never to revive in the fire they ignite.



"Precious Document Making a Great Contribution to the International Communist Movement and the World Anti-Imperialist National-Liberation Struggle"

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classical work authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is highly praised by the world revolutionary people and progressives, gripping with tremendous attraction and vitality their hearts more and more firmly as the days go by.

"MILESTONE POINTING OUT THE BRIGHT FUTURE OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE"

In his statement Jose Lamires, Chairman of the National Federation of Small Farmers of Cuba, said that the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an outstanding Marxist-Leninist classical document of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a great programme which elucidates in an allround way the basic principles and clear-cut ways for the successful solution of the rural question under socialism, and continued:

"In the theses Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, indicated the correctest way to the solution of the rural question, a difficult and complicated question in socialist construction, from the firm stand of *Juche*, on the basis of a deep study and scientific analysis of the realities. The theses is an important blueprint for the solution of the rural question in all the countries making revolution. Today the theses makes a great contribution to the struggle for defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and accomplishing the cause of socialism-communism."

The *Evening Star*, a Pakistani paper, gave an article under the headline "Theses of Premier Kim Il Sung Is a Milestone Indicating the Road to the Construction of the Socialist Countryside," respectfully carrying a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The article pointed out that

the theses is a "great Marxist-Leninist programme of rural construction for finally solving the peasant question and the agricultural question under socialism, a milestone pointing out the bright future of the socialist countryside and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism-communism."

Guiraimen El, a public figure of the People's Republic of the Congo, said in his statement:

"I regard it as a great honour to study the theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung which is rich in contents and shows us a clear-cut direction.

"The theses assumes great significance for good, not only today but in the distant future as well. The theses not only gives a solution to the immediate questions confronting the socialist countryside, but shows the solely correct road to eliminate the distinctions between town and country, make the peasantry as a social class the working class, build a classless society where there will remain only the working class and, furthermore, take the peasantry to the communist society, and it offers a bright blueprint for the building of socialism-communism.

"Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung's theses serves as a bright beacon lighting up the road of struggle for the development of socialism and the victory of communism not only in Korea but in the whole world...

"This great work authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a political programme and banner for our Congolese people advancing towards the bright future of socialism."

Alluisio Berano, a Brazilian public figure, said in his statement:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, blazed in the theses the correct way to the final solution of the rural question under socialism which everyone else had never solved in the world.

"His work is of enormous practical significance not only in the countries building a socialist society but

also in such countries as Brazil which strive to get rid of backwardness. For this very reason, the theses is a precious document making a great contribution to the international communist movement and the world anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle."

Hamid Tembar, professor of the Algiers University and doctor of economics, said:

"The original and creative way to the solution of the rural question clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the theses constitutes a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the rural question."

Highly appreciating the significance of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," foreign friends are unanimous in saying that such an excellent programme of rural construction can be worked out only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

The Iraqi paper *Bagdad Observer* wrote:

"The great Marxist-Leninist programme of rural construction can be worked out only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, the great Leader of revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, who has accumulated a wealth of experiences in the course of the arduous revolutionary struggle fought against all the class enemies for over 40 years with an unshakable faith in Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class."

"WE QUITE ENVY KOREAN PEASANTS DOING FARMING UNDER BLESSED SOCIALIST SYSTEM"

A great many friends abroad highly praise the fact that the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a historic work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has splendidly been embodied in all spheres of the rural life of our country and thus such an important, difficult and complicated question as the rural question is being most correctly solved.

In his statement Yuzen Ishida, Chairman of the All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions, said as follows:

"Today the only country in the world, where the agricultural tax-in-kind has been completely abolished, is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a socialist country.

"I think it is thanks to the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea from the *Juche* standpoint that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been able to register the most excellent successes in socialist rural construction among the socialist countries today.

"Its concrete example is the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country', his great programme for socialist rural construction....

"In accordance with the theses industry and agriculture are developing proportionately and the solid material and technical foundations of agriculture have been laid today in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"In other words, we quite envy the Korean peasants doing farming under such a blessed socialist system. The development of agriculture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its policy on and experience in the solution of the socialist rural question are a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and a source of immense encouragement to the peasants of all the countries of the world as well as Asia."

Jean Emille Vidal, a journalist of the French paper *Humanite*, said:

"The idea of *Juche* has made Korea fertile and brought a bumper harvest. No doubt the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' charted by Premier Kim Il Sung has made Korea's agriculture develop at the speed of Chollima."

A member of the National Federation of Women's Organizations of Sierra Leone, referring to the reality of our countryside prospering under the rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," said as follows:

"The countryside of Korea is literally an earthly paradise.... Today is good, but tomorrow will be better. It is because an independent national economy capable of producing all machines and agricultural chemicals needed in the countryside has been built along Premier Kim Il Sung's line of building an independent national economy. How enviable Korea's countryside is! And how happy the peasants' life is! I have heard for the first time that the peasants have been freed from taxation. I have also heard for the first time that the state even builds houses for the peasants. Peasants in Korea take a paid 14-day vacation, spend their holidays at rest homes and receive free medical treatment, and the peasant women get a paid 77-day maternity leave. They have nothing more to desire!"

Abdul Kadir Sswalih Ahmad, a teacher of the Shaab Middle School in Aden, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, wrote in his impressions:

"The justness of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country', a brilliant work authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been proved by the great upsurge in the socialist agriculture of Korea."

He stressed as follows:

"We must learn from the experiences of Korea....

"The peoples in all parts of the globe must take this work of Comrade Kim Il Sung as a guide and take in the successful experiences of Korea.

"This work is the most precious gift presented by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the peasants the world over.

"I wish good health and a long life to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave a scientific theory on and the best experience in the rural question to hundreds of millions of peasants of the world."

Intensified Aggression of Japanese Militarism in the Countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa

The Japanese militarists, ambitious of imperialist expansion, are running amuck to have their sphere of colonial influence, while further stepping up fascistization and militarization internally.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, said as follows:

"With a foul ambition for overseas expansion the Japanese reactionaries are now bustling about as they please in all parts of the world with impunity, under the cloak of 'peace' and 'helper,' and intensifying their economic and cultural infiltration into countries in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 103)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the Japanese reactionaries are stretching out their crooked hand of aggression to the countries in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America to realize their ambition of overseas expansion.

The Japanese militarists extended the "object of priority investment" from Southeast Asia to the Near and Middle East and Africa and are further intensifying their economic infiltration posing as a "helper" and "friend" of the peoples of those regions.

Sato and his followers, chattering that they "are much interested in economic aid" to the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa,

have set up in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs a new special organization for the "development of resources" in various places of the world including the Near and Middle East and Africa and for the "collection of overseas information on imports and resources" and are conducting a large-scale "investigation" by sending a large number of "delegations" and "investigation groups" camouflaged with various names to the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa.

Japanese monopoly capital which has completed its growth is increasing in a big way capital export to those countries under the pretext of "aid" and "joint development" to obtain big colonial super-profits by plundering raw materials, crude petroleum and resources abundant in the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa and by exploiting cheap manpower.

Japanese monopoly capitalists, saying that petroleum is "an important question in the energy policy," are running wild to plunder petroleum. Eighty or ninety per cent of 167,000,000 kiloliters of petroleum imported in 1970 was from the Near and Middle East and Africa.

In recent years they have been making investigations into petroleum resources in Saudi Arabia, the states on the Persian Gulf, Iran, Nigeria and the Congo(K), sinking a colossal capital there. The rascals have established even the "company of ocean development and construction" to plunder petroleum.

The Japanese reactionaries have formed a "joint company" under the name of "investigating and developing" petroleum resources abundant in Nigeria and are plundering the greater part of crude oil produced by it.

The "Petroleum Corporation," a Japanese monopoly, is making "investigations" into crude petroleum in the Congo(K), Cameroons, Gabon and Angola.

Japanese monopoly capital is also plundering important mineral resources under the signboard of "joint development" and "aid" in various "construction projects."

A monopoly "Nippon Kogyo" of Japanese militarism has obtained the "right to development" of Asmara region with a large copper deposit in Eritrea and is investing a huge capital there.

Japanese monopoly capital which is seeking to plunder minerals on a large scale is carrying on the road and railway construction work in various places of the Near and Middle East and Africa and is establishing corporations and mining companies under various names including the "Congo-Japan Corporation."

The Japanese militarists are running amuck to plunder mineral resources in the countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The Japanese reactionaries send frequently the "resource surveying groups" to the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa in an attempt to plunder strategic materials such as uranium, bauxite and nickel.

Japanese monopoly capitalists are increasing export of goods as well as capital export for intensifying economic infiltration into the countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The rascals are plotting to become the "helper" of the countries in those

regions by infiltrating into those regions on a large scale the surplus goods and creating an economic crisis there.

"Economic humanitarianism" and ideological and cultural infiltration occupy an important place in the infiltration of the Japanese reactionaries into the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The reactionary Sato clique of Japan are creating illusion about Japanese militarism and stepping up economic infiltration by extending "economic aid," "developing scientific intercourse" and exchanging various "delegations."

The Japanese reactionaries have dispatched men of the "youth overseas service corps," "scouts" of overseas aggression, to Kenya, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Uganda, the Congo(K) and Iran, under the names of "spread of technique" and "training of technicians," and a large number of "technical advisers" of the Japanese militarists have crept into Uganda under the signboard of "technical aid."

Japanese monopoly capital invested in the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa is actually used not only as a tool for blocking those countries' way to independent development and for economic exploitation and plunder but also as a means of political interference and domination.

Economic aggression is attended with military aggression and economic aggression and military aggression are two inseparable sides of imperialist aggression.

Japanese monopoly capital is openly trying to appeal to military means to protect its economic interests already infiltrated and to expand the sphere of influence.

Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the fact that the Japanese militarists are openly talking about dispatching armed vessels to the vast areas from the Malacca Straits (through which petroleum comes to Japan from the Near and Middle East which meets 90 per cent of Japan's demands for crude petroleum) to the Aleutian Islands, shamelessly croaking that "the Malacca Straits is a life line."

The Japanese reactionary government is strengthening the ties with the reactionary regimes of the Near and Middle East and Africa and actively backing them with a view to stamping out the national liberation struggle of the peoples in those regions and disintegrating the anti-

Militant Solidarity with Vietnamese People in Their Just Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle

On March 19 the Vietnamese people greet the 22nd anniversary of the "Day of Nation-wide Anti-U.S. Struggle."

On this occasion, the Korean people express their militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging a powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The nation-wide anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in March 1950 such as the mammoth anti-U.S. demonstration and armed revolt in Saigon-Cholon region against the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention marked a great event in which the courageous Vietnamese people demonstrated their heroic mettle to the whole world and won the first victory in their anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialists sustained a serious blow and an ignominious defeat at that time. Nevertheless, instead of drawing a lesson from their defeat, they ignited a big-scale war of aggression against the Vietnamese people in order to realize their wild ambition by all means and have since expanded and intensified it. The U.S. imperialists threw into South Viet Nam their 500,000-odd-strong aggression troops and a great number of troops of their puppets and satellites and conducted barbarous scorched-earth operations, while carrying on a brutal war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists perpetrated an open armed intervention in Cambodia and a large-scale armed invasion of Laos, thus spreading the war to all Indo-China.

Clamouring about their plan for the "Vietnamization of the war," "peace," "withdrawal," "negotiation" and what not, the U.S. imperialists are now stepping up more frantical-

ly and cunningly their aggressive acts and continuing their air and artillery bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as ever.

But, the Vietnamese people are winning one brilliant victory after another in the just anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance to liberate the south, defend and construct the socialist north and reunify the country in a peaceful way, inflicting crushing political and military defeats on the U.S. imperialist aggressors. While strengthening their militant solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, the Vietnamese people are fighting a courageous battle, totally upsetting the notorious plan of U.S. imperialism for the "Vietnamization of the war" and its plot to "make Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese." Still today, the heroic Vietnamese people, upholding the sacred will of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, keep up a stubborn struggle on all fronts in order to hasten the day of complete victory in the anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"A powerful anti-war movement should be waged on a world-wide scale first of all against U.S. imperialism's criminal aggression on Viet Nam, and all the anti-imperialist forces should render more positive support to the peoples of Indo-China and other peoples of fighting countries."

The Vietnamese people's anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle is not only a struggle for the complete liberation and independence of their country but also a struggle for the victory of the cause of the progressive peoples the world over, a cause

of peace, national independence and socialism. The progressive peoples of the whole world should support and encourage in every way the Vietnamese people in their just war of liberation.

Today, the general situation is turning more and more in favour of the revolutionary peoples, fighting peoples, with each passing day. The peoples of all revolutionary countries, fighting countries, in the world should firmly unite, deliver fiercer attacks against the U.S. imperialists who are in a tight corner, and cut their windpipe.

The final defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam is inevitable. They should take their blood-stained hands off Viet Nam and withdraw at once from South Viet Nam, taking along their aggressive troops, armed forces of their puppets and satellite countries and all lethal weapons.

The Vietnam question should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves. The Korean people wholeheartedly support the 4-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the 10-point proposal of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which afford the only correct solution to the Vietnam question.

The Korean people will as ever firmly stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and fight resolutely against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and do everything in their power to aid the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people will surely come off a victor in their just anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance.

Son Yu Gong

imperialist front, posing as a "friend" and "helper" of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The Japanese reactionaries have close ties in various fields with the white racists of South Africa under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism. The amount of trade between the Japanese militarists and South Africa increased to 379 per cent during 10 years from 1960 to 1969 and various weapons and war materials were exported to South Africa.

Some time ago, the Japanese reactionary clique "invited" the rascal Mobutu, chieftain of military fascists and faithful stooge of U.S. imperial-

ism, to Japan, "treated" him as a "national guest" and gave him enormous "aid." The rascals are also stirring the Israeli expansionists to the aggressive war against the Arab people.

All this shows that the economic aggression by the Japanese reactionaries in the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa not only places a grave obstacle in the way of those countries to economic independence but also endangers even their political independence won with blood.

The peoples of the Near and Middle East and Africa should chop off the tentacles of aggression of Ja-

pinese militarism as well as the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism. Only by so doing, can the peoples of those regions uphold national independence and attain a great success in the struggle for building a new society.

The Japanese militarists are now bluffing, running amuck to realize their expansionist ambition under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, but they will surely be ruined by the struggle of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the heroic peoples of the Near and Middle East and Africa.

Kim Pyong

Struggle of Angolan People Is Sure to Win

Eleven years have passed since the Angolan people started their sacred armed struggle to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and to achieve the freedom and independence of their country.

The Korean people extend firm militant solidarity to the Angolan people who are valiantly fighting in arms against the Portuguese colonialists backed up by U.S. imperialism and warmly congratulate them on their shining victory won in their struggle for the freedom and independence of their country.

The eleven years were a glorious period of sacred struggle and victory for the Angolan people.

Through the experience of life they had long lived under the colonial yoke of the Portuguese colonialists the Angolan people realized that they could throw off the shackles of colonial slavery and win freedom and liberation only through struggle, and on February 4, 1961, they courageously started an armed struggle against the foreign aggressors.

Today the Angolan people, under the leadership of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, are waging an indomitable armed struggle to chase out the Portuguese colonialists and attain national independence and liberation, winning brilliant victories.

The armed struggle of the Angolan people, which began with the attack on the cursed prisons of the Portuguese colonialists, is now spreading with an irresistible force to the whole country, and the heinous colonialists are mauled and battered everywhere.

The Angolan people and guerrilla units, firmly taking the initiative, are destroying barracks, ammunition depots and other important military es-

tablishments of the colonialists everywhere, dealing the enemy telling blows.

The patriotic armed forces of Angola have achieved a brilliant victory of liberating the broad area of 500,000 square kilometres accounting for one-third of the whole territory.

In response to the appeal of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement for extending the armed struggle to the whole country, they are now delivering stronger attacks against the enemies, forming new fighting fronts everywhere.

Today, the people are building a new life in the liberated areas according to the correct policies of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

The Angolan People's Liberation Movement has established the people's power and is taking a number of progressive measures in political, econo-

mic, educational and other fields. The people there are reaping the benefit of the revolution.

The liberated areas are further expanding as the beacon of hope for the Angolan people and as the military base of the armed struggle, shedding a gleam of hope for liberation on the whole country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history."

The successes attained by the Angolan people and their patriotic armed forces during last eleven years confirm once again the truth that the imperialists and colonialists will never withdraw from the colonial countries of their own accord and that freedom and independence can be achieved only

Angolan guerrillas are fully preparing themselves for action to wipe out the Portuguese invaders supported by U.S. imperialism



through the resolute armed struggle against the rascals.

The righteous struggle of the Angolan people and their victories give the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists extreme unrest and terror and powerfully inspire the struggle of the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Alarmed by the victorious progress of the Angolan revolution, the Portuguese colonialists are desperately trying to stifle the Angolan people's just struggle. In this, they have active support from the U.S. imperialists.

A lot of weapons of U.S. make including tanks, guns and aircraft are now flowing into the hands of the Portuguese colonialists through "NATO" to kill Angolan people.

With the lethal weapons given by U.S. imperialism the Portuguese colonialists are suppressing and murdering Angolan patriots and are frantically conducting the so-called "punitive operations" against the liberated areas committing all sorts of brutalities including indiscriminate bombing and spraying of toxic chemicals.

This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists are trying to block the road of the Angolan people to independence and prop up their crumbling positions in this country.

Human history does not know yet that the imperialists retired from the stage of history of their own accord and gave up willingly their colonies, their life line. On the contrary, the nearer their end comes, the more desperately the imperialists resort to force to keep their colonial rule.

With no lethal weapons and criminal plots and machinations can the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists ever check the onward movement of the valiant Angolan people who have risen in arms for freedom and justice.

The Angolan people's armed forces are being tempered more and more

in the fire of fierce struggle and their ranks are expanding and strengthening day by day.

The armed ranks of the Angolan people which were formed of 24 men with 20 rifles at their inception have now grown and strengthened into a big army possessed of various guns and automatic weapons.

The more they fight, the deeper their conviction of victory in the revolution gets and the firmer their determination to fight out to the better end even at the cost of their life in the sacred struggle for national liberation becomes.

The Angolan people enjoy the steadfast leadership of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, the organizer of their victory and their sole representative, and are rallied close around it.

The Angolan people are now fighting vigorously for the final victory with burning determination to fight until they drive the aggressors out of their country and win freedom and independence under the militant slogan "Victory or death, we will fight till victory!"

The Angolan People's Liberation Movement and the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the Angolan people are not alone. They enjoy the widespread support and sympathy of the revolutionary peoples all over the world for the justness of their cause.

The struggle the Angolan people are waging against the Portuguese colonialists backed by U.S. imperialism is a righteous struggle for the freedom and independence of their country, a link of the liberation struggle of the African peoples to cut the life line of imperialism on the African continent and a sacred struggle in charge of one front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people of the world.

The victories the Angolan people are scoring in the struggle against U.S.

imperialism and Portuguese colonialism weaken the strength of the imperialists and accelerate the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause in Africa.

The friendship and militant solidarity between the Korean people and the Angolan people who are fighting on the common front against the common enemy are strengthening and developing more and more day by day.

Especially, the visit of the delegation of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement to our country in August last made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity and militant solidarity between the Korean people and the Angolan people.

The Korean people will as ever stand on the side of the Angolan people fighting against imperialism and colonialism and will extend active support and encouragement to their just struggle.

The Portuguese colonialists will be driven out of Angola by the staunch struggle of the Angolan people who are enjoying active support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world peoples and the Angolan people's just cause of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution is sure to win.

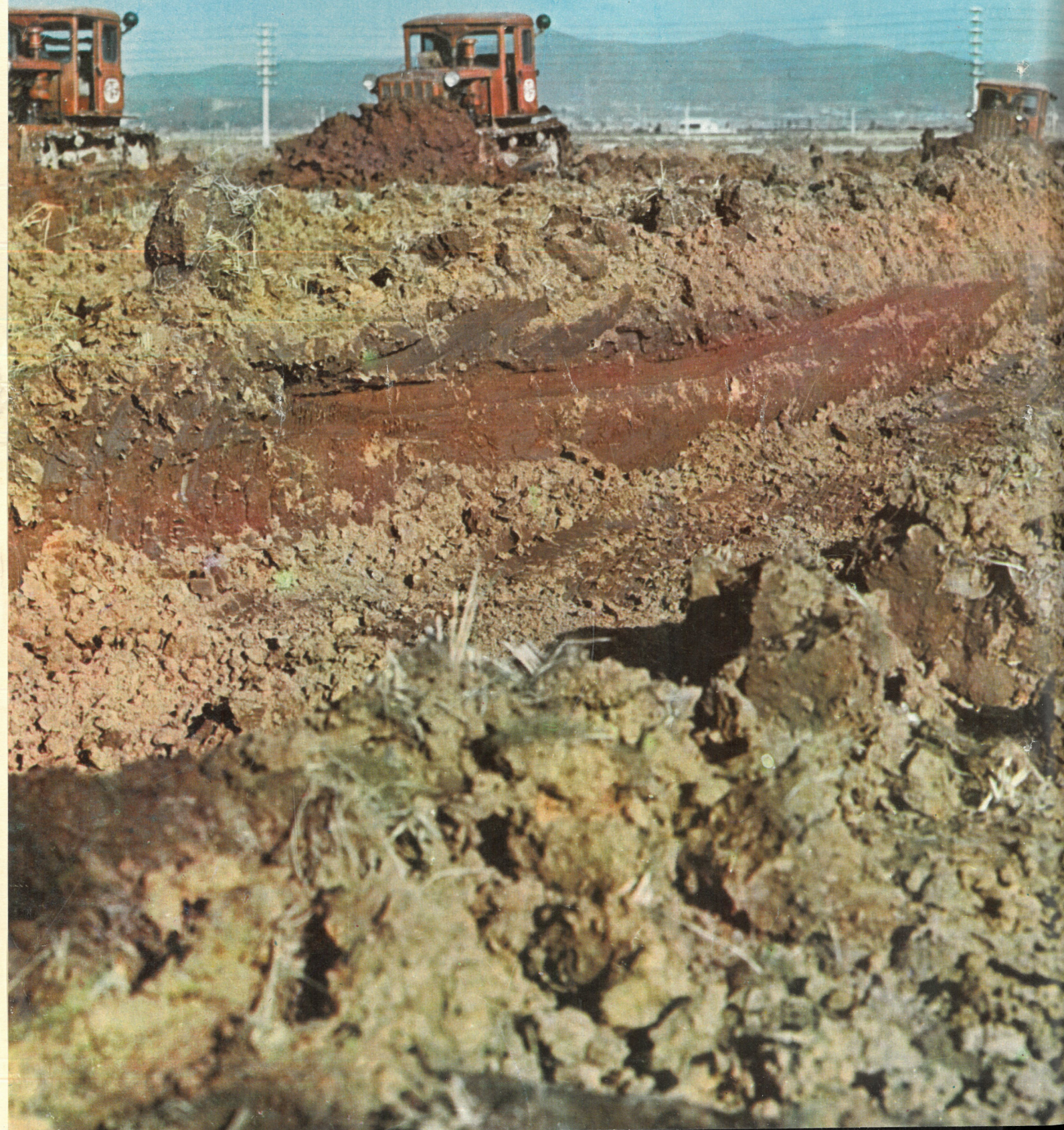
Son Gong

INSIDE BACK COVER: The workers of the October 5th Electric Machine Plant in a vigorous labour struggle to turn out in good time more and better gauges necessary for the production of machine tools

BACK COVER: With seedtime at hand workers of a farm machine station step up land readjusting operation



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